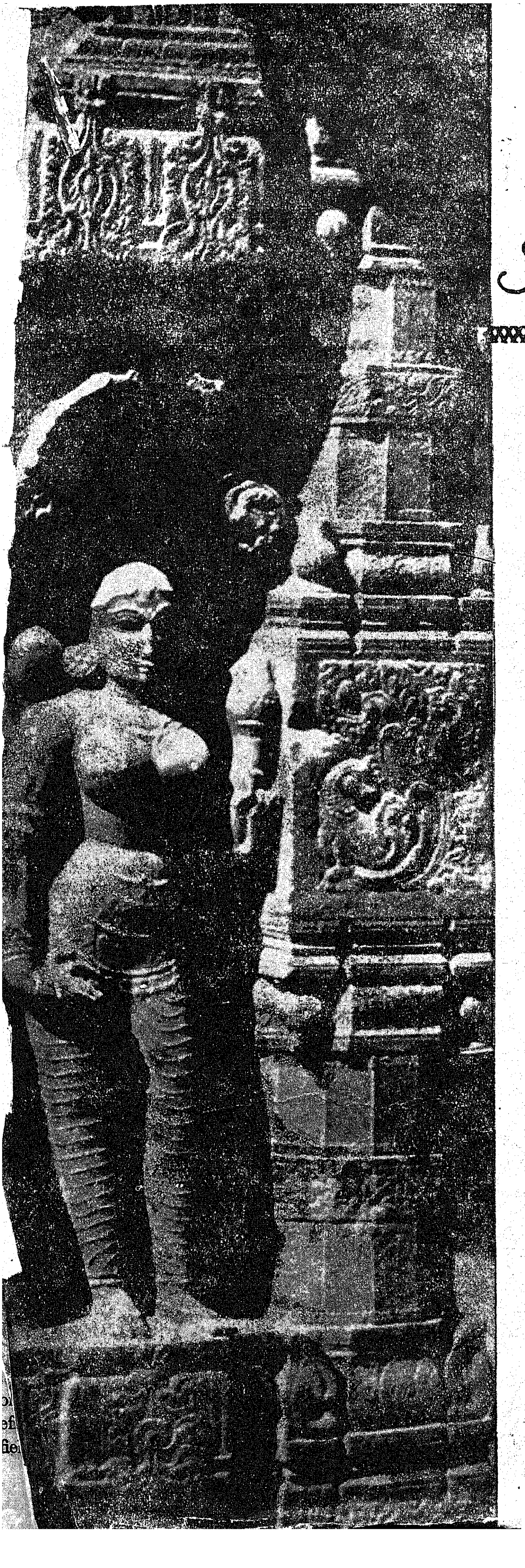

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MADRAS *Information*

FEBRUARY 1963

Volume XVII No. 2

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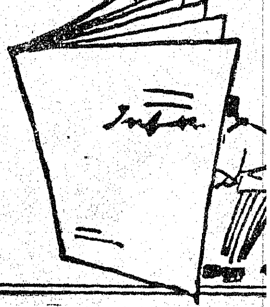
THIS MONTH'S COVER

The whole nation takes pride in the heroic deeds of our jawans on the NEFA and Ladakh fronts.

Fighting at a fantastic height—perhaps, no army has ever fought at such heights before—our jawans and our officers have shown a very high degree of courage, of sacrifice.. They have braved the cruel weather, the hazards of insurmountable hills and difficult terrain in fighting an unscrupulous, treacherous enemy.

For the moment, guns are silent and rifle-bolts drawn back. Apparently the ground in the front seems empty but no one is relaxed. The valiant officers and men of the Indian Armed Forces are keeping a constant vigil and are ready to meet any situation that may develop.

Picture shows our Jawans Crossing a shift-flowing, wide river with the help of ropes—one of the many daring operations they are engaged in NEFA, besides fighting a cunning and treacherous enemy.



This man helped start a revolution in automotive transport in 1912

He was the first TVS passenger

51 years ago, it needed as much courage to travel in a bus as was needed to run it! The confidence of our first passenger, who boarded the bus ignoring the warnings of the timid, is the bedrock on which TVS builds its institution.

Today, TVS, with its several units, meets the increasing demands of the automotive industry in all its aspects in South India. As in 1912, it is the confidence of the customer that sustains its progress.

TVS UNITS INCLUDE

T. V. SUNDRAM IYENGAR & SONS
Private Limited
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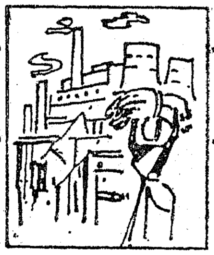
OUR DUTY TO-DAY



DR RAJENDRA PRASAD

What is our duty today? The emergency is not going to end in a few days. It is the duty of every one of us to do our bit to help the Government to face the situation. Dr. Rajendra Prasad in this appeal explain how and in what way we can help the war effort.

For some time past, China has committed aggression against India in the regions of our frontiers. Our Government has been forced to meet the invasion and our Jawans are fighting bravely.

It is the duty of all of us to help them in every way. We are, therefore, recruiting youngmen for the army and urging people to donate money, especially gold. Our currency notes are not accepted abroad, and it is only with gold that we can purchase arms. All over the land this work of recruitment and giving of donations is going on with great enthusiasm and no one can fail to be moved by the mighty upsurge and the spirit displayed by the people.

We can help the war effort in two or three ways: firstly, as I have said, by men and money. This is going on and much enthusiasm is in evidence.

Keep the flame steady

We have, however, to bear in mind that this enthusiasm is kept up and utilised in a disciplined way. We must keep the flame steady till we are victorious and not allow it to blow out. The power of this upsurge can be greatly increased, if it is conserved and used in a controlled manner like steam in a steam engine. The steam raised from a small quantity of water can move ships and trains but if it is allowed to escape unharnessed we do not even know where it goes.

Therefore, if we utilise this enthusiasm in a controlled manner it will give us unlimited power and lead us to victory.

But wars are not won on the battlefields alone. It is not only the soldiers who fight. We can be successful only if the people co-operate fully with the national effort. Therefore, each one of us, wherever he may be in fields, in factories, in offices, should put in the hardest work. For, only if sufficient food is produced can we feed our soldiers and also be free from shortage of food in the country. Food shortage may lead to difficulties of various sorts. Our factories too must produce to their maximum capacity. Our farmers in the fields and the employers and workers in factories have to fulfil this task.

Our businessmen must guard against a rise in the prices of foodgrains, cloth and other commodities. It is the duty of the people to prevent any unjustified increase in prices. This can and should be done in a peaceful manner.

Our women can help a lot in the national effort. They have ornaments, which they are giving freely and shall continue to give. They can knit socks, mufflers and

HIMALAYAS IN INDIAN LIFE

There are no mountain ranges anywhere in the world which have contributed so much to shape the life of the country as the Himalayas have in respect of India. It is not only the political life of the people of Hindustan but the religionmythology, art and literature of the Hindus that bear the imprint of the great mountain barrier.

To the Hindus, the Himalayas have been a perpetual source of wonder and veneration. They have invested it with an element of the divine; it is *devata* a fraction of divine majesty. It is studded with sacred places of pilgrimage-Amarnath, Jwalamukhi, Haridwar, Keradarnath, Badrinath and above all the magnificient and isolated peak of Kailas, the seat of Lord Siva Himself.

—*K. M. Panikkar*

pullovers for our soldiers. They must be organised so that the national effort has the enthusiastic support of both men and women.

Another essential factor

Another essential factor for us to bear in mind is to maintain peace inside the land and to divert to the service of the Motherland the energy which is wasted by people quarrelling among themselves.

It is necessary so to organise our towns and villages that all disputes are settled by the people themselves without recourse to police or courts of law. The money and time and energy thus saved can be utilised for our war effort.

Let us, therefore, be organised so effectively that not only does the country prosper through the co-operation of all but that it is made impossible for the invader to come, and, if he does get in, he finds no shelter and is compelled to turn back.

As regards actual warfare, the Government is carrying it on and the people are helping it with men and money as required. They should do it with ever greater and greater enthusiasm.

Further, it is the duty of our village people to manage the property and look after the welfare of the families of our soldiers on front, fighting, killed or wounded. This work has to be carried on in an organised manner.

Besides this, we have to set up such non-violent organisations in the villages that they may effectively become self-sufficient in the matter of food and clothing. We must not use any foreign goods if we can avoid it.

Thus by settling all our disputes through love and mutual goodwill and stopping thefts and dacoities, we can build up a large reservoir of power. This work and the war effort must go together.

If we work in the ways I have suggested, we shall help greatly in driving out the invaders.

A long drawn affair

The present war is not going to end in a few days. We are faced with a powerful and unscrupulous enemy who will try to use all means at his disposal. We have to be prepared for all this and to fight the enemy until he is expelled from our land and the country once again enjoys complete freedom and peace.

While, on the one hand, we must face the enemy, it is equally necessary on the other to organise our towns and villages in a manner that the maximum energy is released for war effort and the country is prepared to turn out the invader.

Also, we must guard against rumours spread deliberately or otherwise to mislead the people. The people

SIX REASONS FOR CHINESE ATTACK

—Pt. JAWAHARLAL NEHRU.

" Peace and Friendship—but not at any cost " was the theme of Prime Minister Nehru's two public speeches in his home town of Allahabad and near by Soraon.

Sri Nehru reiterated that while India desired friendly relations with all countries of the world, including China and Pakistan. " It does not mean that any country can humiliate us or force us to accept anything at the cost of national prestige and honour."

" We believe in settling disputes through peaceful means, but we cannot tolerate any humiliation. We want peace with honour."

In a reference to the efforts of the six Afro-Asian countries to bring about a settlement of the Sino-Indian border conflict, Sri Nehru said India would certainly give full consideration to any proposal for a settlement but would not submit to humiliation.

Reasons for China's attack

Addressing the members of the Allahabad High Court Bar, Sri Nehru said China attacked India because among other reasons she wanted to be matchless in Asia. China wanted that all countries in Asia should bow down to her.

China had become an " inward looking " country and wanted all other Asian countries to bow down to her.

Secondly, India had been making speedy progress through democratic methods and not through communism. This became a subject of comparison between China and India.

Further, China had been accusing India of creating trouble for her in Tibet. China had also been saying that India was not really following a policy of non-alignment but was with Western countries. This China wanted to prove by attacking India.

Calculations upset

Further, China did not like Russia helping non-aligned countries. China wanted to create such conditions that would force Russia to help China alone and no other country.

Yet another reason which prompted China to attack India was that the Chinese were under the belief that there were many disruptive influences in India and Indian Communists would side with China and even help her. But the whole nation rose to a man and this upset the Chinese calculations.

should not rely on them or be disturbed by them. It is our first and foremost duty to-day to work in a disciplined manner.

Non-violence

I understand that doubts have arisen in the minds of some people about the use of violence on this occasion. The fact is that a violent attack has been made on us and we have got to face it. Each one of us must meet the attack in the best way we can, whether by violent methods or by non-violence and no one should, by raising the question of violence and non-violence, affect in any way the people's co-operation and the organisation of our towns and villages.

I consider it necessary to draw the attention of the people to the need of organisation so that there may be no doubt about its necessity and utility at this hour. While, on the one hand, the Government must be helped enthusiastically with men and money, on the other we must so effectively organise our social life that the Government is relieved from the work of civil protection through police and law courts and the people develop strength enough to drive out the invader. The production of food and clothing has to be increased to make the country self-sufficient.

We won freedom for our land through sacrifice and self-reliance. We have to organise this power again to-day so that this strength and the Army may together succeed in defending the Motherland.

—Courtesy : *All-India Radio*

Absence from Duty Punishable—Defence of India Rules Amended

Deliquent Government employees may be imprisoned, according to the new amendments in the Defence of India Rules.

It will be an offence, punishable with one-year imprisonment and fine, to be absent from work without reasonable excuse. Similarly, the Government servants disobeying orders or abandoning employment without a plausible reason can be hauled up and imprisoned or fined.

Another amended rule empowers Government to force any employee, under the Central or the State, to serve at any place in India or abroad. Non-compliance will be punishable with the imprisonment of one year or fine or both.

SECURITY FROM PRESS.

The earlier rule 45 relating to the Press has been expanded to add more clauses. Now the Government can ask the keeper of the Press to deposit certain securities within a specified period. The security can be forfeited. If the required security is not deposited or if the Press continues to repeat the offence, the Government can close down the Press.

The rule about foodgrains has also been amended to say that the maximum price, if any, fixed by the order can relate to a particular grade or variety.

Other amendments relate to review of detention orders, taking over management of essential undertakings, eviction of unauthorised persons from public premises, enhanced penalty for contravention of control orders by resorting to corrupt practices including influencing any person to abuse his authority, etc.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

4½ % TEN-YEAR DEFENCE DEPOSIT CERTIFICATES

FREE OF INCOME-TAX

Interest at the rate of 4½ per cent will be payable free of income-tax annually from the date of deposit and will not be taken into account in calculating the total income of the Depositor for the purpose of income-tax.

The maximum amount that may be held in these deposits including the amount invested in 3½ and 4 per cent Ten-Year Treasury Savings Deposits will be—

		Rs.
(a) For an individual	...	25,000
(b) For an individual jointly with another	...	50,000
(c) For an association or institution donations to which are exempt from payment of income-tax under Section 88 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), and a local authority	...	1,00,000
*(d) For institutions and associations other than Provident Funds and those covered by item (c) above	...	50,000
(e) For Provident Funds		No limit

Deposits (in multiples of Rs. 50) in cash/cheque or in matured 3½ per cent Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates will be received from 10th November, 1962 until further notice. Such deposits will be refundable at any time after the expiry of one year from the date of deposit at a certain discount.

Applications will be received at the offices of the Reserve Bank of India, Bangalore, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Nagpur and New Delhi, branches of the State Bank of India and its Subsidiary Banks conducting Government treasury business and treasuries and sub-treasuries in India at places where there is no such office or branch of the aforesaid banks.

Deposit Certificates will be accepted for safe custody by Public Debt Offices and interest remitted to holders, if so desired. The Certificates will be transferable by deed and will also be eligible for nomination.

For full particulars please apply to any of these offices, branches or treasuries.

Panchayats to Specify Priority Jobs

Total Mobilisation of Rural India

Village Volunteer Force in every Panchayat of the State has been formed in order to mobilise human and material resources available in the local area under the charge of each Panchayat for the National Defence Effort.

Panchayats in the country have been asked to prepare immediately a list of programmes to be completed within six months of the inaguration of the Village Volunteer Force Scheme.

The Village Volunteer Scheme, designed for the total mobilisation of rural India in the light of the National emergency, has a three-fold objective—production, mass education and village defence, each organically connected with the other. Production is in the forefront.

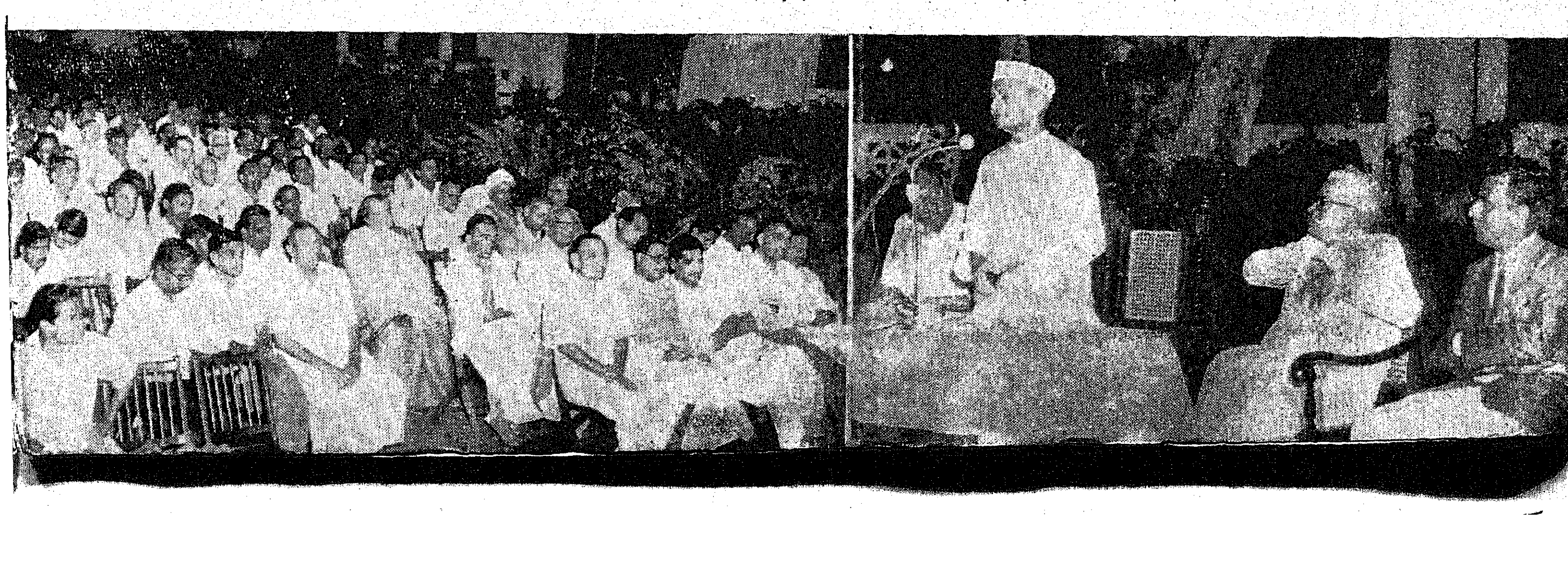
The Ministry of Community Development Panchayati Raj and Co-operation has informed the Development Commissioners of all States that the panchayats should formulate proposals determining the labour requirements for each programme and for the formation of the Production Task Force and the Women's Wing. These proposals, which would be placed before the Gram Sabha, should specify a single item of work of the highest priority in each village for stepping up agricultural production, such as excavation of field channels and digging of compost pits, to be taken up on January 26 and completed by a specified date. On completion of the item, the Task Force would move on to other jobs under the production programme.

Defence Labour Banks contemplated under the orientation scheme for rural India, the States have been told, would seek to move the village community into productive action without depending on outside resources. The pooled labour resources available in the Bank should be utilised for the production programmes of a community nature.

The Ministry has suggested that the following other programmes could also be taken up against payment in cash or on deferred terms in the following order of priority: work for groups of cultivators resulting in ultimate benefit to the community as a whole, as excavation of field channels and soil conservation; work for individual cultivators, if conducive to the ultimate benefit of the community, as excavation of field channels in individual fields and work of sole benefit to individual cultivation.

It has been suggested that since the concept of the Defence Labour Bank is designed for providing resources for development there could be no objection to contributions being made in cash or kind. However, in order to emphasize the dignity of labour, persons intending to donate in cash or kind may be encouraged to contribute some labour also. It must be ensured, however, that whatever contribution is made corresponds to the rate of at least one day's labour per month.

Sri Lal Bahadur Sastri, Union Home Minister, addressed the city journalists at the Rajaji Hall, Madras, on 31st December 1962



DECISIVE STAGE IN THE HISTORY OF THE NATION

SRI MORARJI DESAI
(UNION MINISTER FOR FINANCE)

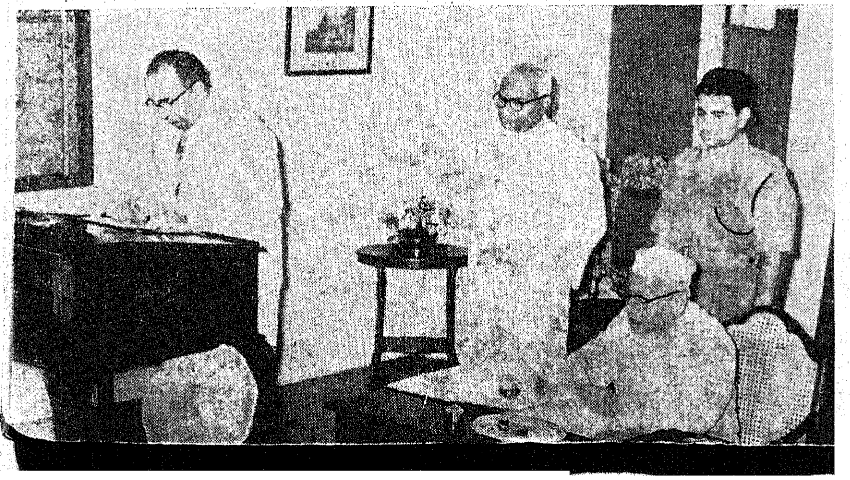
" *India has reached a decisive stage in her history and the next* 10 *or* 15 *years will prove or disprove whether a nation dedicated to the ways of peace, freedom and social justice can nevertheless build for itself a secure and ampler future* " *said Morarji Desai in his recen speech made at Ahamedabad on December* 26, 1962.

" *The challange is great, but given the talent and the wisdom to harness the energies and enthusiasm of the people, the task is by no means unattainable* " *he added.*

For more than a decade now we in this country have directed our attention and energies towards the central task of planning for economic progress. Our achievements in the economic field have by no means been insignificant.

Perhaps the greatest achievement of all has been that through our successive discussions on our Plans and our experience with them, we have gained a reasonably accurate measure of the problem and have arrived at generally acceptable and sound strategy for tackling the problem.

The New Sheriff of Madras Sri J. H. Tarapore is seen sworn-in at Raj Bhavan, Guindy, on December 20, 1962.



Barring a few notable exceptions, I think there is general agreement, both among experts and others, that India can achieve its rightful economic destiny only if it succeeds in attaining at least a five per cent per annum rate of growth with social progress and financial stability and without continuing dependence on foreign aid. There is, I think, also general agreement that these are objectives which required in turn a progressive and rapid increase in the rate of saving and a growing diversification of the economy with emphasis both on agriculture and basic industries, both on exports and import substitution.

Mobilising the resources

Given general agreement on the objectives and strategy of economic development, the task of mobilising the resources on an adequate scale was by no means an easy one even before the onset of the present emergency.

And the complexity of the task has now increased with the threat not only to our territorial integrity but also to our aspirations and values as a nation. There cannot be any shrinking from the responsibility of building up our defences ; and I have no doubt in my mind that equally we cannot take the easy but suicidal

FEB 1963

course of sacrificing the Plan in order to provide the resources for Defence. Defence and economic development go hand in hand, given the persistent nature of the threat to which we are exposed. And mobilisation for Defence therefore, has to be super-imposed on the equally vital need for mobilization for development.

How then is the job to be done? It is a question that we as a nation can evade only at our peril.

The real problem

I am sure that broad generalisations are of little avail when we are faced with as urgent and complex a problem as that of stepping up our defence and development effort rather sharply. The real problem is that of defining the measures and policies which would make the job possible in a rational and integrated way.

Unless this task of defining concrete measures and policies is tackled, we would be generating more heat than light, indeed, in matters of policy, one must go beyond mere prescriptions of measures, one should also analyse the consequences of the measures and recommend appropriate action to deal with these consequences.

There would be general agreement that more resources must be raised by taxation and that a part of such taxation may tend to raise prices, an integrated set of policy recommendations. I should think, should also define how one should deal with policy-induced changes in prices, would it be appropriate, for example, to compensate workers and salary earners against price changes induced by taxation or would such compensation defeat the very purpose of additional taxation?

To put it differently, policy recommendations must outline clearly the total change in the situation that is sought to be brought about, for economic phenomena have a way of acting and reacting on each other.

Decisive stage

There is, little doubt that we have now reached one of these decisive stages in the life of a nation. The next ten or fifteen years in our history will prove or disprove whether a nation dedicated to the ways of peace, freedom and social justice can nevertheless build for itself a secure and ampler future.

If the challenge is great, and the task difficult, we are not without considerable reserves of energy and talent. Wherever I have gone to visit academic institutions abroad, I have been told, for example, that young Indian economists studying there are among the best in the world. And what is true of economics is true of other elds. Given this talent and given the wisdom to harness the energies and enthusiasm of the

Collections of chocolate slabs and woollen blankets collected by the Committee for Welfare, Amenities and Voluntary Services were handed over to the Army Authorities on 2nd January 1963 by the Governor of Madras.

people, the task is by no means unattainable. But it is a task which would require getting down to brass tacks, working out details, soiling hands with facts and figures, so to speak, and even coming in contact with the rough and tumble of politics and administration. Perhaps, it has been our national failing of long standing that the Indian mind is more at home in abstract, metaphysical thought than in concrete details and adaptations.

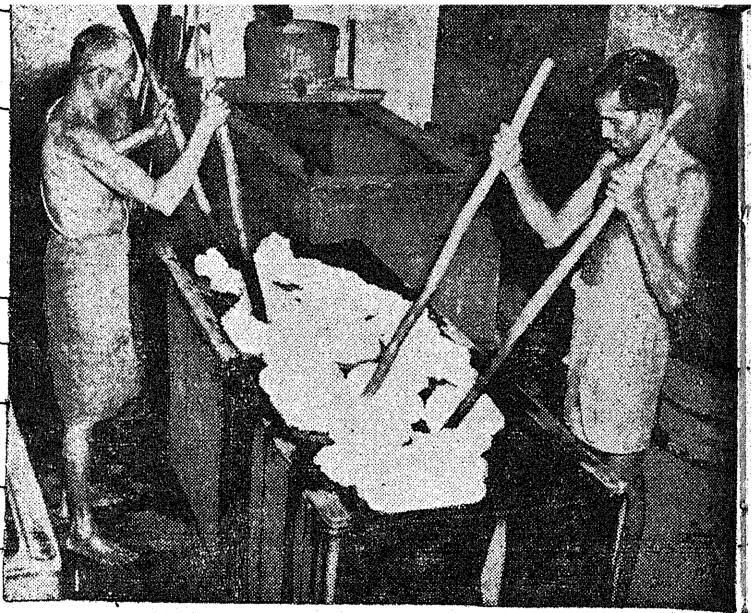
Harnessing talents

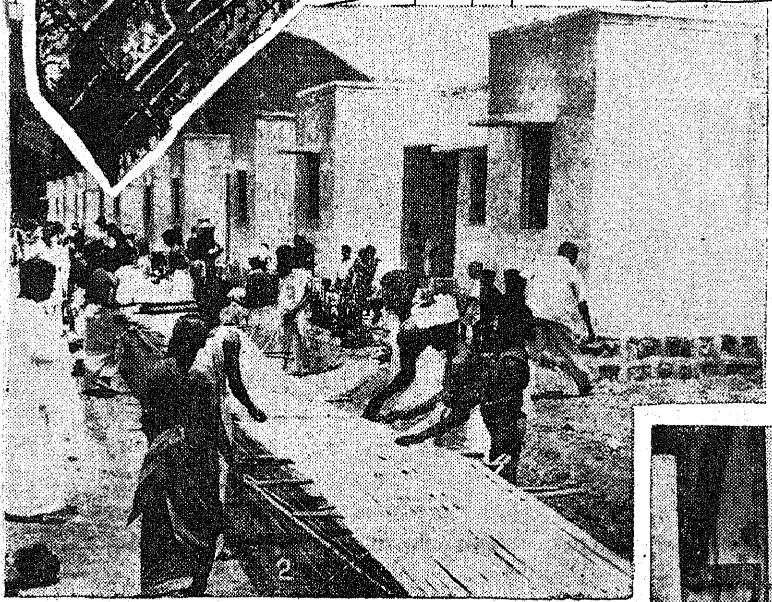
Whatever the reason, we have yet to see the full harnessing of such talent as we have to the solution of our own peculiar and complex problems. There are areas of our economic life—areas of transport, power, export promotion or engineering industries—which cry out for detailed analysis and study just as much as problems of agriculture or labour.

I do think we have reached a stage of complexity and diversification of the economy where a greater measure of specialisation in economics with detailed analysis of problems in individual sectors would repay handsomely.

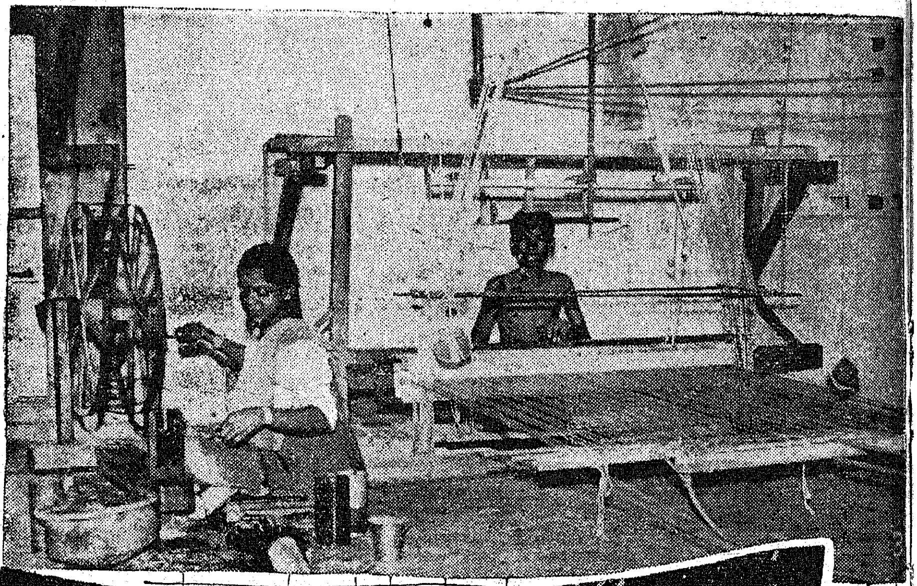
We have talent enough in the country, as I said earlier, and economics is at least one discipline where self-sustaining growth is or should be within easy reach. Perhaps what we need is greater effort to spread the excitement, of Indian economic development among the young, great facilities for the younger and the talented to gain varied experience of work in universities, research institutions and Government departments, and indeed greater interchange of experience and information at all levels.

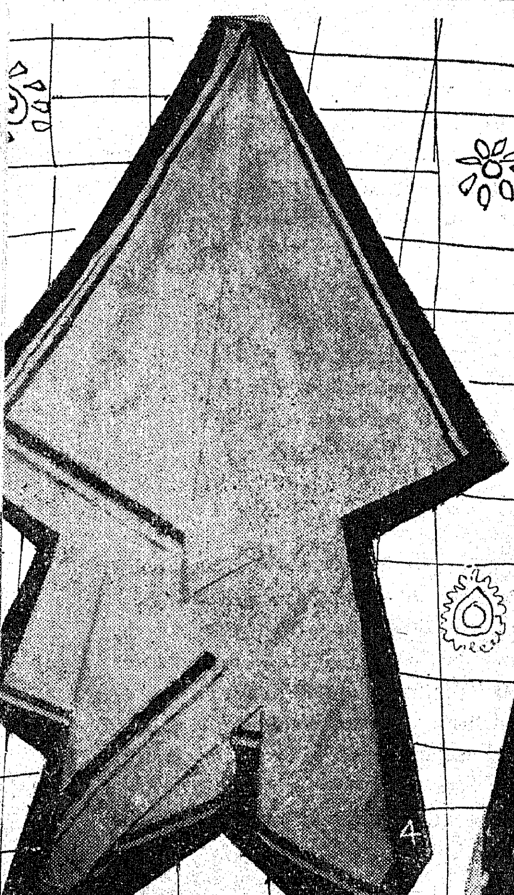
From COTTON to CLOTH

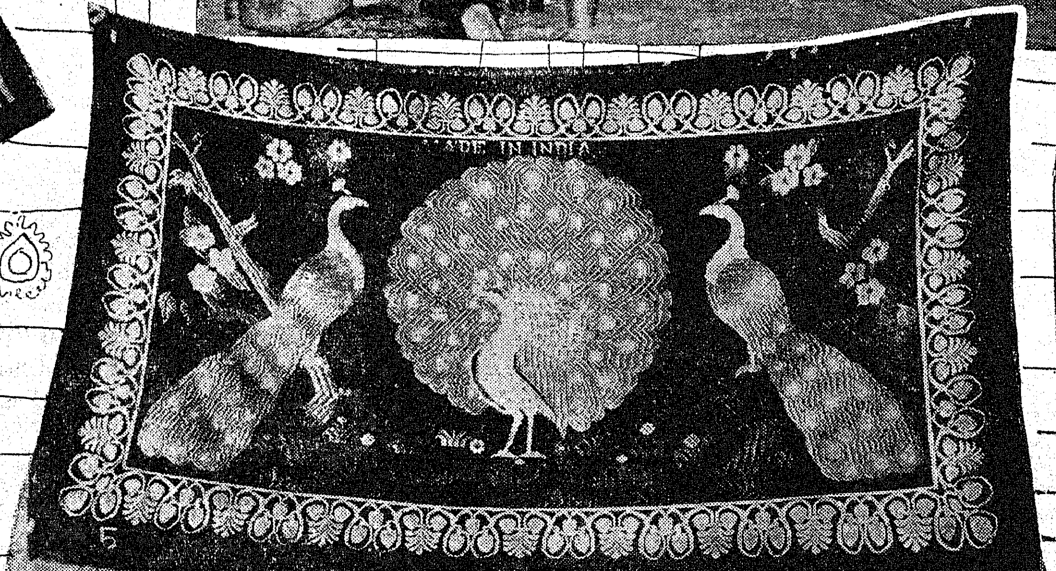




The pictures In this page show how a beautiful cloth is produced from cotton. Salem Dhoties and Kancheé silks are patronised not only in the South. but are favoured in other parts of India also.







SPECIAL HANDLOOM VARIETIES OF MADRAS STATE

Madras State has been famous for its handloom fabrics of high quality, excellent workmanship and artistic beauty. Salem Dhothies, Kanchee Silks and Arni Sarees have won fame for this State. These were made on handlooms by weavers in their cottages who have attained high degree of perfection and artistic skill, long before the machine was introduced to manufacture cloth. In this article some interesting details are given about these special varieties.

The weavers require support and their industry needs protection. These have been accepted by the Government and they are doing their best. What the Government have done and are doing for the weavers will have to be supplemented by increased public support. All efforts should be made to draw the attention of the people to the wondrous variety of textiles that are being produced by the handloom weaver of India.

While hand-weaving has practically been wiped out in most countries of the world, it has managed to keep itself alive in India despite the severe competition of the textile mills. Two factors have contributed to its vitality. The weavers of India are the inheritors of a great tradition. The masses and classes of India have always looked forward to the weaving community to supply them fabrics to suit their needs and tastes. And so our weavers, sustained partly by popular support and partly by their own passion to uphold the inherited textile tradition and improve on it, have been producing fabrics which, for beauty of design and fineness of weave are peerless.

Sarees of Kancheepuram

The temple town of Kancheepuram situated about 50 miles from Madras is renowned through the centuries as a silk centre. Its sarees are so famous for their close texture, rich appearance and beauty of designs, that people from every nook and corner of the country are fascinated by them. The silk saree of Kancheepuram is practically a 'must' for every marriage function in South India. Today, these sarees have also become popular for fashion wear and find a pride of place in every fashion show or textile exhibition.

KANYAKUMARI LEADS IN HANDLOOM PRODUCTION

Kanyakumari, with a population of about ten lakhs stands foremost in handloom production in Tamilnad. About one and a half lakhs of people are earning their livelihood through this industry, which comes next to agriculture. The handloom products of the district are noted for their quality, fine texture and durability.

There are about 7,000 handloom craftsmen in Kancheepuram who are engaged in the manufacture of silk sarees. As against the imported Japanese silk which is mostly used for producing Banares sarees, cultivated indigenous silk is used in the manufacture of Kancheepuram sarees. The silk is first twisted on simple twisting machine by the weavers themselves for purpose of increasing the strength of the yarn. The number of twists given to the yarn are so regulated that the woven fabric is not only strong but as a fuller feel and lustre, so characteristic of these sarees. As is well known silk does not exhibit its characteristic softness, smoothness and lustre by the usul treatment with a soap solution. It is then dyed in a variety of shades as desired.

After preparing the silk threads, they are geared to the loom. Six-yard sarees (48″ in width) are usually woven on the looms but 9 yard sarees are also manufactured. The Kancheepuram sarees differ from Bangalore silk sarees in one respect, viz., that in the case of former the number of threads used both in warp and weft are double that used in the latter. Thus, as compared to Bangalore sarees, the Kancheepuram sarees are more closely woven and hence very firm in texture. The colour of the border and 'pallav' of the saree is usually in contrast with the colour of the body. This contrast colour effect is produced by adopting two different techniques (viz.), (*i*) by three-shuttle weaving, that is, by employing one shuttle for the body of the fabric and two shuttles for the two side borders ; and (ii) by attaching contrasting colour threads to the pallav portions. Both these techniques are laborious and time-consuming but the weavers are so used to these work that they do it with ease and dexterity.

Sri V. Ramaiah, Minister for Public Works, visited Highways Research Station on December 17, 1962. He was shown round the various laboratories. The Minister showed keen interest in problems concerning the utilisation of Neyveli Lignite Tar for road purposes, and use of rubber in Bituminous pavements in Litumen Laboratory.

The introduction of designs in the pallav portion and side borders of the sarees is done by a peculiar indigenous device not adopted anywhere else. Instead of using the usual dobby or jacquard for weaving designs, a new technique involving the use of an 'adai' or 'draw-boy harness' is adopted. It is possible to introduce different types of designs with the help of 'adai'.

Recognising the growing need of the consumer for obtaining sarees in a variety of designs and for helping the producers in manufacturing goods of acceptable quality, the All-India Handloom Board set up a Weavers' Service Centre in Kancheepuram in 1957. The Centre helps those weavers and their co-operative societies who are not aware of the changing tastes and requirements of the consumer. Help is given in the shape of supply of new designs and by way of technical assistance in the technique of weaving and in the scientific methods of dyeing and finishing. The Centre itself consists of an artists section whose job is to evolve new designs which are based on traditional or local motifs but which are not mere imitations of standard patterns. These designs are tried out in the looms of the weaving department after getting the yarn dyed in required shades. A large number of designs evolved at this Centre have been put into production and have become extremely popular. Technical assistance from Government has done much to modernise the products of the looms as is evident from public appreciation of the variety of fabrics and designs that the industry is now able to display.

Sarees of Arni

The town of Arni in the North Arcot district of Madras State is famous as a weaving centre of both cotton and silk fabrics. Kancheepuram and Arni are more or less the twin centres in the South for silk production. The connoisseur of silk seldom looks beyond these two centres whenever occasions arise for the purchase of rich, ornamental and festive sarees.

The one great feature of the Arni saree is its unique durability. Varieties from the plainest to the most intricate designs (with and without lace) are woven in all required measurements from five to nine yards. The price factor count most in deciding its market. Arni is situated in a rural area and the wages are moderate. These factors help to make the products all the more popular. A plain type saree of 6 yards could be got for Rs. 45 while a saree of the same measurement with lace and intricate designs could be purchased for Rs. 325 ! Thus, there is ample choice to suit the needs of all classes of people and for all occasions.

The Arni sarees patronised not only in the South but are favoured by the South Indians living in Bombay, Bangalore, etc. These sarees are getting more and more popular and the demand for them is growing.

Dhoties of Salem

Salem is famous for its fine production of dhoties of all counts, expecially 60s to 100s. With good wrap yarn the dhoties, in their gray state appear exquisite. Pure lace is used in different denominations in 80 and 100-count dhoties which are worn on festival occasions. Plan and dobby designs of lace are used to suit different tastes. The old fashioned Red and Green border lace dhoties have again become the vogue. The laced dhoty is very much on view on marriage occasions whether it is Christian, Muslim or Hindu. The difference is only in its dimensions, depending on the custom and practice of the wearer.

The dhoties of Salem have attained a standard and gained a reputation for uniform texture and durability. They have been famous from time immemorial. The 'Gundunju', 'Bavanju' and 'Pettu' designs are well known. The dhothies are available all over the country and meet a demand that is ever on the increase.

Bleeding Madras

"Bleeding Madras" otherwise called "India Madras" is a multi-coloured check patterned cloth woven out of yarn, dyed in non-fast colours. On wash, the colours bleed giving a muted effect which has an appeal of its own. This is usually made in pieces of 20 yards length and 42″ width. The yarn usually used is 60s×40s.

The fabrics are of standard quality and will have the following specifications. :—

(1) Picks per inch	.. .. ..	96
(2) Ends per inch	.. .. ..	84

Somewhere in 1930 a demand came up for this fabrics in the United States in a small way. In those days this material, which was modelled on the "Madras Handkerchief" exported to the West African countries, was exported to England and from there it was re-exported to the United States after processing. Later, the American importers themselves arranged for direct imports of this fabric from India.

The demand for this fabric in the United States market gradually grew and reached the peak level in the latter half of 1959, when in the course of six months fabrics worth more than rupees one crore was exported. To begin with, this fabric was used for highly fashionable dresses but with the changing fashions, this was used for sportswear, beachwear, etc., for both men and women creating an all-round demand for this fabric.

Woollen garments collected by the Committee for Welfare Amenities and Voluntary Services, Madras, were presented to the Army authorities on December 21, 1962, by R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries.

Indian Handloom Textiles and India Madras are like a garland of the rare and exotic blossoms of this land, radiant with beauty of all the wondrous sights of India. Cast into threads of dainty pastel colours, of subtle greys, blues, olives and brown, or intermingled with strong masculine reds and blacks, they represent in their fashion the beuatiful colours of nature, and they bring the breath of gentle spring and the warm summer sun into the lives and homes of people the world over.

Each thread, each colour, each texture, each fabric, with all the many varied patterns like poetry, tell of their origin, and catch, as they do the faint aroma of the singing way side stream, or the soft dewed earth after the warm sun's rays have played upon the good soil, this fragrance of the Indian countryside has given to "India Madras" an individuality that lasts, and becomes more subtle as time goes by. The magic bleeding, and the mysterious changing colours that water brings are all in the lasting pleasure and joy that only a genuine "India Madras" can give. They form fashion for you delightful dresses, and styles, with colours that spring from an almost unending source of inspiration. They are in keeping with the times and they add the colour and the magic of India to all occasions.

The present production capacity of the industry in regard to this item is 2½ million yards each year but it can be increased even up to ten million yards.

Handloom Export Organisation is the most dependable exporter of this fabric, as it is staffed with necessary technical personnel and well-equipped to control quality and maintain the highest standards in packaging and business dealings.

BIGGER PRIZES

for the NEW PREMIUM PRIZE BONDS

ON SALE FROM JANUARY 1, 1963
IN TWO DENOMINATIONS

PRIZE BONDS OF RS. 100 DENOMINATION

1 Prize of Rs. 50,000
2 Prizes of Rs. 25,000 each
5 Prizes of Rs. 10,000 each
10 Prizes of Rs. 5,000 each
75 Prizes of Rs. 2,000 each
150 Prizes of Rs. 1,000 each

243 PRIZES IN ALL

PRIZE BONDS OF RS. 5 DENOMINATION

1 Prize of Rs. 15,000
2 Prizes of Rs. 10,000 each
10 Prizes of Rs. 5,000 each
25 Prizes of Rs. 2,000 each
200 Prizes of Rs. 1,000 each
330 Prizes of Rs. 500 each

568 PRIZES IN ALL

The bond holders will be eligible to participate in two draws for prizes to be held in 1964.

No unsold Bond draws a Prize

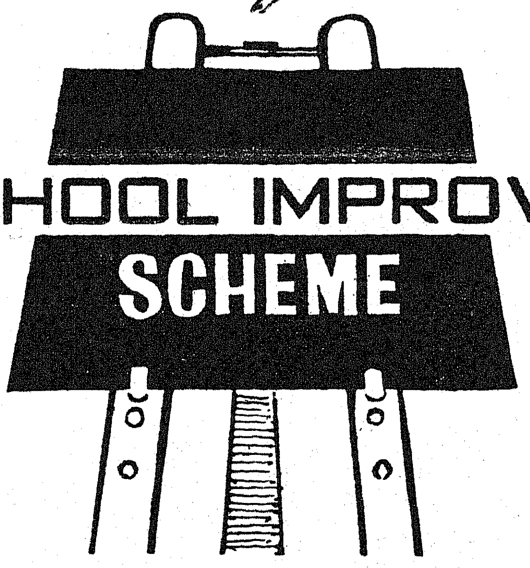
10% Premium on maturity after 5 years

Both Prize Money and the Premium free of Income-tax

BUY PREMIUM PRIZE BONDS

STRENGTHEN INDIA'S DEFENCE POWER

NATIONAL SAVINGS ORGANIZATION



THE SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT SCHEME

SRI N.D. SUNDARAVADIVELU, *Director of Public Instruction, Madras.*

The State of Madras has given a lead in several fields of educational activity. By far one of its best contributions in recent years is the School Improvement Movement under which people living in a locality contribute to the all round improvement of their schools. The contributions take many forms—money and materials for mid-day meals, clothing to children, gifts of land, buildings, construction of quarters for teachers, provision of furniture and equipment for schools, supply of books to school libraries and books and writing materialsto poor and needy children, provision of playgrounds and building materials, etc.

It must be noted however, that the benefits of this movement are not to be measured nearly in terms of material contributions. The most important results of the movement have been social and educational. It has brought the school and people in close intimate contact ana orientated the school to the community and made the people education and school conscious. This is a field in which Madras has given a very enviable lead.

The Free School Meals Scheme organised in Madras State has been of considerable help in bringing more children under instruction. The rapid expansion of the scheme of Mid-day Meal took many persons in authority to the far-flung nooks and corners of the State. Those visits to the remote villages and localities revealed to all, the sad state of affairs in our elementary schools.

Our pre-occupation over long years with Education in the University and high school stages has kept out of mind the poor standards in elementary schools. Many of these nurseries of education did not have a clean and decent place to function. A good number of them were housed in sheds, that were mere apologies for sheds. Some of them, at least, were fit more for cattle, than for school children. Buildings in bad state of repairs, schools without the barest equipment were no unusual sights. Teaching aids of any kind were spiconcuous by their absence. How can children be adequately educated when there is no black-board to write on, when there is no map to look at and no books to read? How can habits of sanitation be taught, when there are no sanitary conveniences of even the most elementary type? Schools at these sub-standard level have been increasing in number, because of the recent and unprecedented rapid expansion in elementary education. Such sub-standard elementary schools are turning out sub-standard products affecting in turn the standards in high school and colleges. This sad state of affairs opened our eyes to the urgency of the problem of improving the standards of schools right from the bottom, namely, the elementary schools. This problem was not only compelling but also urgent and could brook no delay. This forced our thoughts along unorthodox lines.

The beginning

Early in 1958 an experiment was tried unostentatiously in a small area in Chingleput district. Taking

an area with 76 elementary schools, a careful and detailed survey of the condition of every school was made, as first step towards this experiment. That survey kept in view the ordinary requirements of each elementary school with regard to accommodation, furniture, equipment, teaching aids, library facilities, sanitary provision, space for play activities and gardening, not only for the immediate present but also for future expansion. Thereby a true and complete picture of the existing conditions of every school was obtained and the deficiencies under various items were assessed.

Then, the people in the village and in the neighbourhood were appraised of these deficiencies, either at a formal gathering or at informal meetings. It was realised that we could not expect all the deficiencies to be made good in one instalment in every village. Hence this raised the question of priorities. The priorities were left to be decided by the local community depending on their resources. It was realised right from the beginning that we should suggest to the local public only schemes that were both within their reasonable capacity and were really possible of achievement in reasonable time. A small job done successfully, as planned, would give greater confidence and enthuse the public to take up later on more responsibilities than a big job beyond their means, attempted unsuccessfully. Keeping this in view care was taken to see that the local communities were not saddled with schemes too big for them.

Local committees formed

The Officers of the Education Department working through the teachers became the catalytic agents.

PRIME MINISTER PRAISES MADRAS.

" When I visited Madras, I had occasion to attend one of the School Improvement Conferences which were being held all over the State. I was much impressed by this movement started by the Education Department of Madras. It has obviously done good on a wide scale, and number of gifts obtained for the schools and the children was impressive. But the basic good that this movement has done is to bring about intimate contact between the school authorities and the parents and others in the towns and villages. The school thus becomes an integrated part of the locality for which every one is partly responsible. I must congratulate those who are in charge of this movement. I wish them further success."

—*Jawaharalal Nehru.*

They succeeded in a large measure in harnessing local support for the improvement of schools in each locality. The local committees began to realise that the local school is an integral part of their village and its proper maintenance is partly their responsibility. Villagers came forward either individually or jointly with others to undertake improvement schemes. After a few months a conference of donors, the public and the teachers was held. The various articles presented to the individual schools were brought to the conference and put on show. At the conference, headmaster after headmaster walked up the platform, gave a review of the needs of his school and the schemes undertaken in respect of them. The informal nature of the whole atmosphere and the intimacy it developed between officers, the public and the teacher enthused the people greatly.

Amazing Public response

Another experiment was made equally unostentatiously in the neighbouring area in the same Chingleput district. The response was even better. The unqualified success of these two experiments was then publicised. District after district came forward to organise similar School Improvement conferences for specified areas. The response from the public also grew in size. The teachers and the local leaders who organise these conferences have also gained more and more confidence.

Since February 1958, when this scheme was tried as an experiment at Kadambathur, 159 School Improvement Conferences have been held. So far we have covered during these 159 conferences, 24,565 schools in all. The estimated cost of these schemes works out to 793 lakhs. Towards these 500 lakhs have been realised either in the form of articles required or in cash.

Ad hoc arrangements

There are schemes which are capable of being implemented in a few days or a few weeks. There are also schemes which may take many months. The former are often completed before we gather at a conference. Towards the latter donations in cash or kind are received and they are entrusted to an individual or a committee, which will take up the responsibility for their completion. Generally we try to form an ad-hoc village School Improvement Committee for every village. They are made to take the initiative and responsibility for the gathering local support—financial, material and moral. The advantages of such an ad hoc arrangement is the absence of formalities and consequential procedural delays and the possibility of elasticity and flexibility in functioning.

The schemes undertaken as a result of this School Improvement Movement cover a fairly wide range. They range from the donation of single library book or a simple garden implement to the construction of big school buildings and even quarters for teachers. Here are a few :—

1. Construction of school buildings,
2. Electrification of school buildings,
3. Construction of quarters for teachers,
4. Construction of latrines,
5. Repairs to and white-washing of existing buildings,
6. Bhoodan for Mid-day Meals, play area and gardening,
7. Supply of cooking utensils for Mid-day Meals,
8. Supply of books and slates to poor children,
9. Supply of uniforms to poor children,
10. Provision of libraries,
11. Supply of classroom furniture, equipment and teaching aids,
12. Provision for night study and supply of necessary lights.
13. Supply of equipment for handicrafts,
14. Supply of first-aid materials.

Special mention should be made for provision for supervised study in certain schools for the sake of pupils whose home environment does not admit of home work. Many poor children have none to help them in studies at home nor are their home environments conducive to such study. To help these children, teachers have come forward to conduct free supervised study outside school hours and the villagers have come forward to provide necessary lights for such work out of school hours.

Basic need looked into

Although all schools may not be fortunate to have all these necessities supplied, attempt is made to ensure that the basic needs such as sanitary convenience, drinking water and children's library are provided. We also try to build up some unofficial local arrangement for periodical repainting of blackboards and white-washing of school buildings. Raising a school garden is also receiving more prominence and attention than in the past.

Though the response has been great and the achievement has been praise-worthy, still it cannot be claimed that in all those thousands of schools that have come under these projects, all the deficiencies have been made good fully. This obviously will be beyond the resources of the villagers in one instalment. We, therefore, attempt to set the villagers in motion in that direction, in the first instance, and then to the review position periodically so that in subsequent conferences they will make good the deficiencies still left over. The School Improvement Project, is therefore, expected to be an annual feature. Our expectations has actually been fulfilled in many areas. Most of them have to their credit two School Improvement Conference and a few even three.

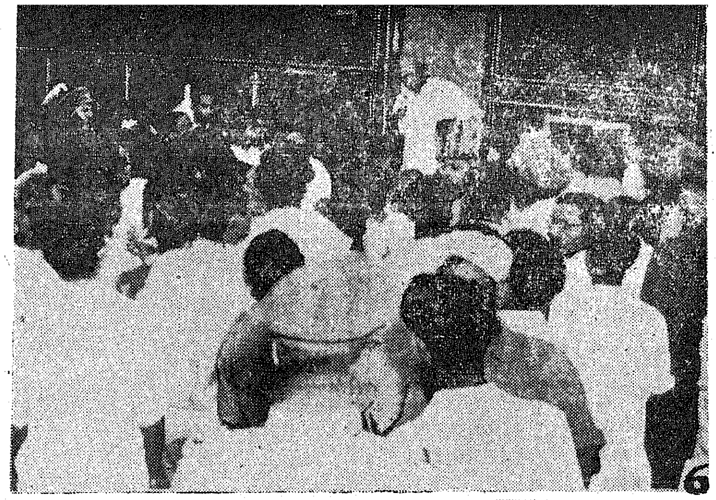
Wide-spread interest

More than the large amounts contributed, the large number of donors, fills us with hope for the future. Every conference can take pride in having collected donations, small and big, from thousands. The 123rd School Improvement Conference held at Vellore had drawn out donations, big and small, from over 26,000 people.

The wide spread interest and initiative revealed by the contributions of and participation by so many thousands of donors, will be a tower of strength to us in our plans for educational expansion and improvement.

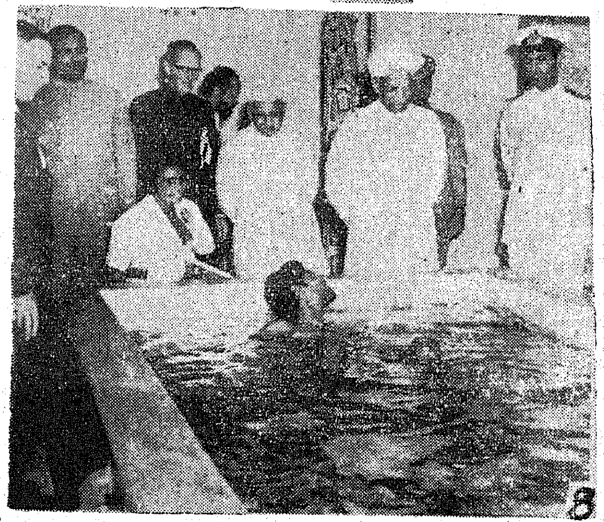
This movement for School Improvement by local efforts has drawn support from all sections of society. The poor have not been less generous than the rich. The rich and the poor have contributed according to their mite. Women have been equally enthusiastic about these schemes. There are cases of rich women contributing a few thousands—some times even their jewels for some School Improvement or other. There are also cases of low paid maid servants contributing equally generously. The instance of a washerman gifting away his entire possession of one acre of cultivable land to the School Meals Fund, a poor Harijan donating half-a dozen cocoanut saplings to the school garden, a last grade servant of a school donating 35 cents of land for the School, a municipal conservancy worker donating a month's salary, an old villager giving away his entire saving of 9 annas and a farm labourer contributing his entire annual wages to mention only a few, are thrilling proof of the innate goodness of our people and their readiness to contribute their mite towards the building up of a new Nation of self-reliant and co-operative community.

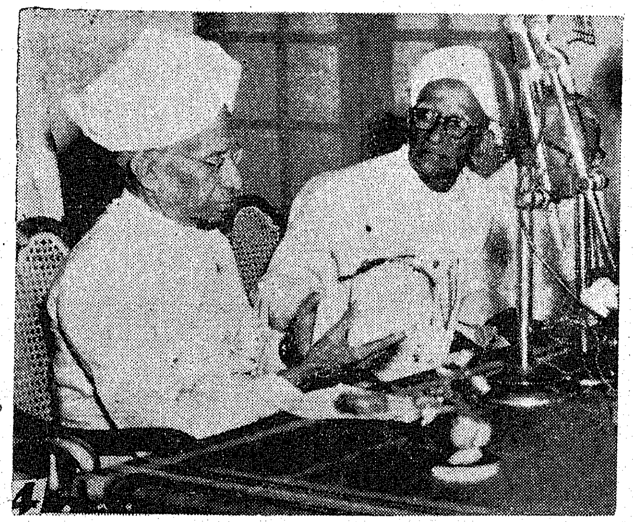
The need to sustain this spirit of initiative, enthusiasm, self reliance and co-operative community service among the teachers and the public cannot be over-emphasised. It may be expected with confidence that such annual conferences for School Improvement will ensure permanent re-orientation of the out look of the people. This in turn, will help them to have a integrated view of things and to look at bigger problems not from a narrow individual or sectarian angle but with a broad out-look.

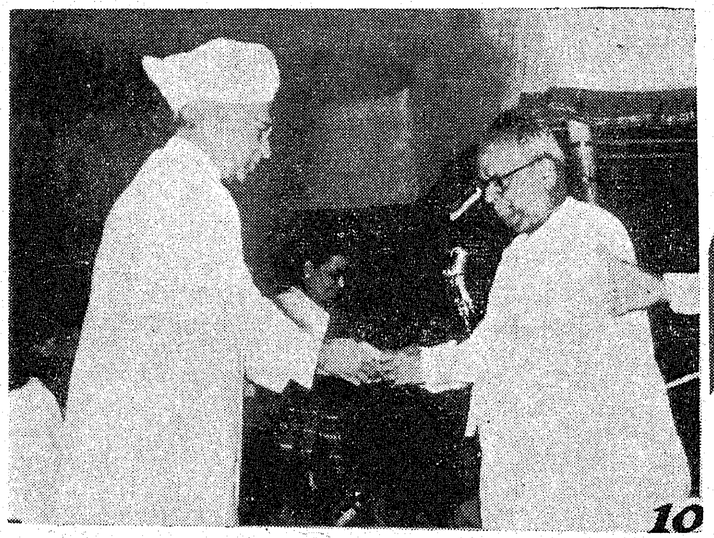


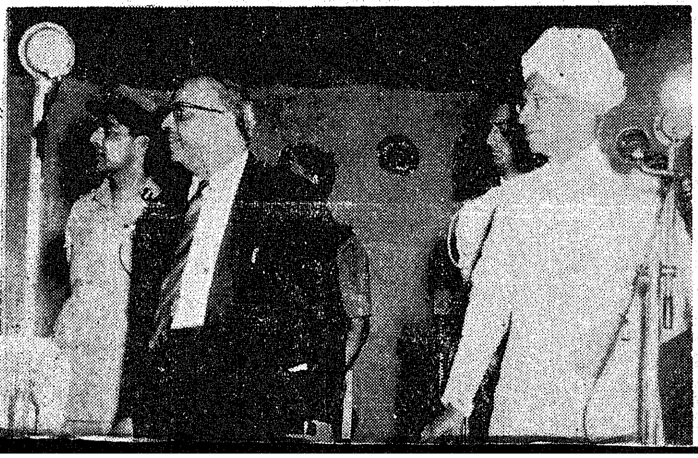
The PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO MADRAS STATE.

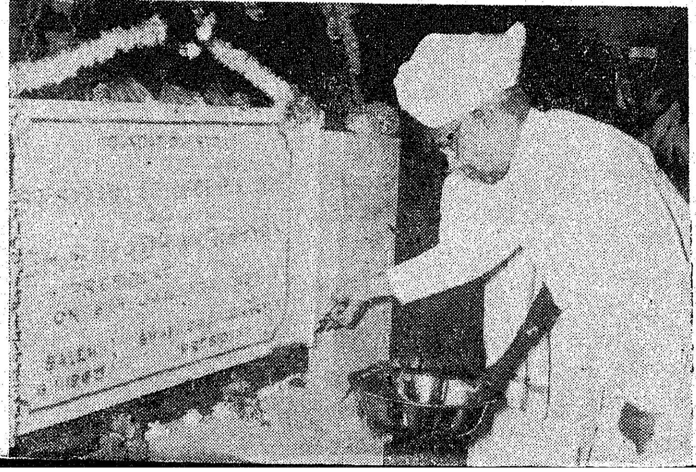
1 Arrival at the Airport
2 Laying the foundation stone for Sivaswamy Iyer birth day centenary memorial building at Mylapore.
3 Releasing the final volume of 'Kalai Kalanjiyam'.
4 Releasing the book 'Narada Bhakti Sutras'.
5 Unveiling the State of Pachaiyappa Mudaliar.
6 At the Katpadi Station 7, 8 and 9 at the Christian College Hospital, Vellore.
10 and 11 at the Sarada College for women at Salem.
12 The President is given a hearty send off at the Airport.











LENGTH MEASURES UNDER THE METRIC SYSTEM

SRI S. MONI, I.A.S.,
Controller of Weights and Measures, Madras.

Though it may be argued at first sight that the metre as a standard is no better than the yard, none can doubt that a system based on the metric is much more convenient as its multiples and sub-multiples are based on the Decimal System. The Compulsory use of metre length measures in retail trade will be enforced by penal action shortly. This article aims at giving some details about length measures under the Metric System.

Length measures under the Metric System were introduced all over the State from 1st October 1961. On 1st October 1962 their use has become compulsory not only throughout the State, but all over India. In Government departments, their use became compulsory even earlier. For example, the Railways have adopted the metric system in their day-to-day work. Railway passenger freight is calculated in terms of kilometres. Telegraph posts also show kilometres. Prices are already marked in terms of metres on cloth. The fineness (or linear density) of yarn, regardless of the fibre used, is now being expressed in terms of the unit known as "Tex" which denotes the weight, in grams, of a kilometre of yarn or other material. Mills are selling their cloth in metric units wherever they run retail shops of their own. In many places in India, Khadi is being sold in terms of metre. The compulsory use of the metric length measures in retail trade will be enforced by penal action shortly.

Calculations with the decimal points displacing the fraction and eliminating arithmetical tables are decidedly much easier and much time is saved when quantities are expressed as the decimal of one denomination. The trend towards decimilisation is unmistakable. Mechanics has decimalised the inch, engineering has decimalised the foot and aviation has decimalised the mile. The metric length measure system makes the fullest use of such a decimalisation in ordinary commercial use.

The metre forms the very foundation of the Metric System. It was originally taken to be related to the quadrant of the earth's meridian, i.e., to the ten millionth part of the earth's quadrant. This distance is marked between two lines on the International prototype kept in France. The progress of science has now necessitated a new definition of the Metre. It is now defined in terms of wave length of light as follows :—

"The metre is a length equal to 1,650,763·73 wave lengths in vacuum of the radiation corresponding to the transition between the levels 2p10 and 5d5 of the atom of Krypton 86".

This definition may sound too far fetched and unintelligible to the lay man but the basic idea of the ultimate standard is to link it up with a model taken from nature which has excellent physical properties so that it could be adopted throughout the world. The definition has become necessary on account of the rapid advance in measuring technique, seeking the ultimate in accuracy consequent upon recent scientific discoveries. Man wants to measure not only the large world of galaziers but much more accurately the extremely small world of particles. The famous physicist, Lord Kelvin summed this up by observing "To measure is to know".

Egypt was the first country in the world to derive the unit of length from the idealised structure of the human being. This became the practice in other countries as well. In India too, rough standards of length came to be derived first from the measures of the various limbs of the human body. Even to-day in very interior rural parts it is possible that the cubit and span are being used and accepted for measuring cloth. It has all along been supposed that the cubit viz., the length of the bent forearm from the elbow to the finger tips constitutes half a yard. It may be news to be told that the yard itself was once defined in England as " the distance between the tips of the nose of his Majesty Henry I and of the thumb of his out-stretched hand ". The foot was defined a little later as the " average tread of 16 men". The foot itself was divided into 12 inches. This was obviously arbitrary and fantastic but still we have accepted these units without demur all along !

Wooden yard measures of all sorts have been in use in the cloth trade as standard length measure. The possibility of shrinkage and warping of wooden length measures unless made of well seasoned wood has never been thought of. All sorts of strips of metal have been in use as the yard. The material and the design have enabled easy abuse, to the disadvantage of the illiterate masses and even the marginal purchaser has not given serious thought to this.

Under the metric system, commercial length measures of the non-flexible type are of the following recognised denominations, i.e., Metric, half metre and two metres. Metric Length Measures are made from mild steel or brass, plated with nickel and chromium or from stainless steel. Wooden metres are allowed mainly in the timber trade but can be used in future for other uses as well. But they have to be made in well seasoned timber of certain specifications.

Design different

The shape of the metre appears similar to the standard yard but the design is different. Stamping seals are provided inside the ends of the metric measures and half metre measure. There is an arrow mark to link up the correctness of the measure. This is a really important innovation intended to guarantee the accuracy of the metre. The width and thickness of the metre measure both metre, and half metre have been specified, i.e., they should be 5 mm. thick and 13 m.m. wide. Graduations are provided at every centimetre, for the first 10 centimetres and thereafter at every 5 centimetres. The marking in the centimetre division extends over half the breadth and every 5 centimetres division over the full breadth of the metre stick. In addition, a cross mark is provided at 25 c.m. in the case of the half metre and at 25, 50, 75 c.m. in the case of the metre measure There is thus a distinctive design or the metric and it is no longer possible to confuse it with the yard. Graduation markings and cross markings, whether in metallic or wooden measures, have to be clear and indelible for a reasonable period of use. They are to be re-verified and stamped for accuracy once in every two years by the department. Permissible errors in metres have been prescribed taking into consideration that commodities like ribbon, wire, belting and cloth have to be measured out. The metre should, in no case, be longer than 1,001 m.m. and not shorter than 999·5 m.m. For the half metre these values apply. These are the outstanding characteristics of new metallic and wooden measures which will have to be used in trade compulsorily in future.

Though the standard of length under the metric system will be the metre, within its sub-divisions in centimetre and millimetre and its multiplies in decimetre, hectometre and kilometre, the most commonly used units will be the metre, centimetre, the millimetre and the kilometre. The metre is longer than the yard, i.e., by 3·5″ ; more correctly it is 1·094 yards. Conversely, the yard is 91·5 centimetres or 0·915 metres. The foot is nearly 3·05 centimetres or 305 millimetres. An inch is 2·5 centimetres. The diametre of the head of a pin is about 1 millimetre.

Micrometre

In science and industry, dimensions much smaller than the millimetre have now come into use. For small dimensions a unit called the micron is used. A micron or micrometre is the 1,000th part of millimetre. To give examples of visible standards, the finest cob-web thread has a dimension of 0·01 micron, stains seen on water are atleast 0·02 micron thick, a soap bubble is 0·1 micron thick. But so great is the advance of science today that even the micron is considered far too inadequate for

Sri P. Kakkan, Minister for Agriculture, inaugurated the Madras City Vegetable Development Scheme at the Y.W.C.A., Madras, on December 27, 1962.

The Aluminium ingots were presented by the Madras Alnminium Company, Mettur, to Sri R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries, on December 21, 1962.

measuring small distances such as inter atomic-distances (i.e., distances between the basic particles constituting the atom). A special unit called the Angstrom is used which is 1/10,000th of a micron. I have mentioned these facts by the way though these units are not common in ordinary trade transactions.

For the common man, as also the lady of house, the metre represents the biggest change over in shopping habits in respect of cloth requirements ; as it is the unit of all transactions in cloth and wearing apparel. The full impact of this changeover will be felt by the general public shortly. None will be willing to purchase more than what he or she has been purchasing all along for a particular item of wear but a certain rounding off to metric units is inevitable. The simplest way to round off is to do so to the nearest convenient 5 centimetres. The metre measure is marked clearly at every 5 centimetres.

Sarees and dhoties which are sold in predetermined length will take a little longer to convert but if purchases are made out of cloth lengths, it s better that saree lengths are purchased to the nearest ¼ metre. The ready made garment industry will take a little longer to adopt rationalised units under the metric system. To arrive at average general measurements of individua and produce so called "standard sizes" in metric lengths is difficult because size fitting does mean conversion of one or two length but a setof closely inter-related lengths. Children's clothing are a special problem. Fond mother cannot be easily satisfied. Their children must hav the best fit of ready mades. It is still more difficult in the case of boots gloves, socks and stockings, household accessories and miscellaneous requirements of clothing which will take still longer to get converted into metric sizes. It may however be well to remember the simple rule for every yard of cloth be purchased, we may purchase 90 centimeters and also to remember that every metre has 100 centimetres. Ultimately it is the tailor who will be our judge but let us hope he too will change his temperament !

Of course, there is the problem of getting accustomed to a new unit, whatever its virtues, however reasonable or simple, when a change is introduced affecting the behaviour pattern, however outmoded the earlier pattern is. A period of time should elapse during which the necessary mental adjustment has to be effected and the new unit becomes the standard of value. To appreciate how difficult every operation under the inch system had been, how time-consuming and how inaccurate, it is necessary to release oneself from the moorings of old values-but the effort to do so is certainly worthwhile ; and the success of this reform depends mainly on the public demanding their future requirements of cloth *only in metric units.*

Delimitation of Constituencies

The Centre is to constitute a three-member Commission to demarcate territorial constituencies for elections to the Lok Sabha and the State Legislative Assemblies.

The enabling bill-the Delimitation Commission Bill, 1962—has become an Act after the President's assent. It does not, however, apply to Jammu and Kashmir and Nagaland.

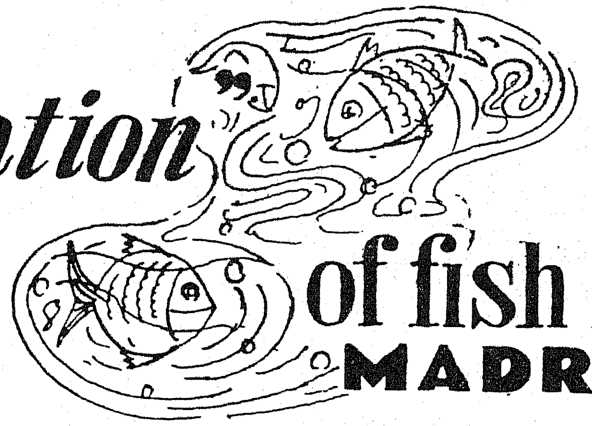
Two members of the Commission will be either ex-Judges of the Supreme Court or of the High Court and the third will be the Chief Election Commissioner.

In its work in a particular State, the Commission will associate nine members, four of the Lok Sabha representing that State and five of the Assembly. The respective Speakers will make the nominations.

The Commission will determine its own procedure and have all the powers of a Civil Court.

The delimitation of constituencies is to be on the basis of the 1961 Census figures. The Act provides for the re-adjustment of the allocation of seats in the Lok Sabha, the total number of seats in the Legislative Assembly of each State, the division of each State into territorial constituencies for elections, etc.

"Immigration" of fish into MADRAS



V. D. SPURGEON,
Deputy Director of Fisheries, Madras.

Indian Marine Fishery Wealth is not small but there are only very few prolific varieties. Hence the Government of Madras approved in principle "immigration" of fish as early as 1909. So "immigration" of fish into Madras had resulted in the increase of food, decrease of water borne diseases. It helped to build up a happier, healthier and prosperous State.

We see that animals are willingly exported by all countries and gladly imported by others. India has air-lifted sturdy stud bulls from New Jersey (U.S.A.) and landed them in New Delhi crossing oceans, continents and countries. Indian monkeys have been for long going to U.S.A. and Europe. Our elephants have been reaching the zoos all over the world. Also they were sent and received at other ends as personal gifts to high dignitaries. The Australian curious birds and queer animals "immigrate" everywhere including India with no objection from any quarters.

Import of fauna and flora

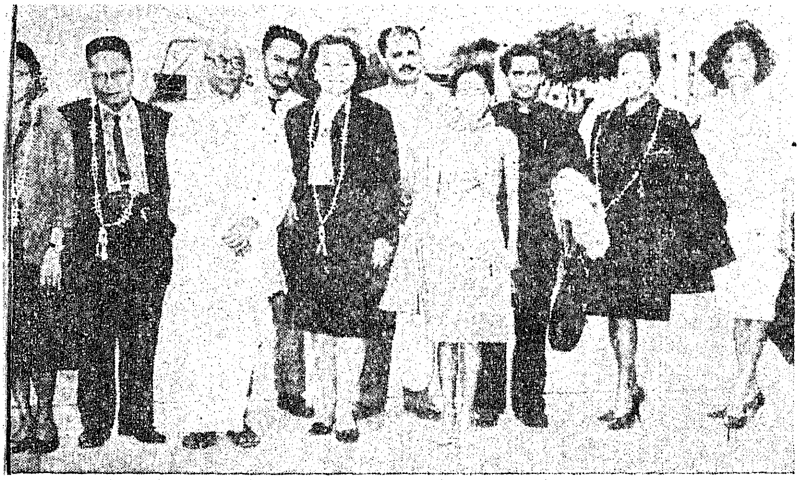
The "immigration" of plants and trees are also welcomed world over. Our sky-scrapping Eucalyptus in Ooty and Kodai are originally from Europe. The bushy pines and conifers in our hills are also imported from temperate zone. The Japanese cherry blossoms are of world fame and we are bringing now and then saplings to India. In every nook and corner of South India, today we find the wonder plant from Mexico by name *Prosopis Juliflora*. It is drought resistant, evergreen and not affected by cattle and pests; thus most suited to Indian conditions and imported in the year 1948. Among flowering annuals and ferns many are from foreign countries.

So it is clear that encouraging the "immigration" of fauna and flora into another country is highly beneficial and greatly augments the recipient country's wealth.

This is more so in the case of *fish*. Indian marine fishery wealth is not small. But the varieties of marine fish are far too small compared with some other regions of the world. Also in the matter of inland fishes in lakes, ponds, rivers and, tanks Indian piscine fauna suffers from serious handicaps of fewer varieties and non-breeding propensities.

Hence Madras Government approved in principle "immigration" of fish as early as 1909 and implemented the idea by bringing European *Trout*. *Trout* needs

Major General Virendra Singh, Director-General, National Cadet Corps, inspects the cadets of Engineering College, Guindy, on January 9, 1963.



The Phillipine cultural delegation visited Madras on December 20, 1962.

very cold climate to live. Ooty in Madras State though has that temperature there had no indigenous fish population at Ooty to start with. So the *Trout* brought from Europe has well established itself in Ooty today and but for this timely "immigration" of European fish into Madras State, there won't be any fish worth the name in Ooty's rivers, lakes and streams. What a blessing in overlooking the political and national and international, barriers and restrictions at least in the matter of transplanting fishes!

Seeing the advent of good in breaking "immigration", prejudices in fisheries, a second European fish was imported by Madras State in the year 1939. This time it was a German fish—*Mirror carp* routed through Ceylon. It is lovely with large scales reflecting light like mirror. It breeds prolifically in hills. It is big in size and of very good eating. The Ooty, Katteri, Coonoor, Wellingdon Snowdon, Glenmorgan and Pykara lakes are all full of this "immigrated" fish to-day. But for this fish, the life at these places would have been different.

Similarly *Golden carp* and *Tench* are "immigrated' from Europe into Ooty. The giant *Gourami* which is the tastiest and most picturesque, fresh water table fish of plains was formerly unknown in India and was first imported from Java in 1866 by individual efforts of Sri William Deinson, then Governor of Madras, and introduced in Government House ponds in Mount Road and Guindy. Since then it has spread all over India. It is now loved by aquarium fish keepers as it is tameable like a pet animal and liked by fish-eaters as it is tasty. Madras is to export them shortly to Uganda in Africa as that country is anxious to import that from us.

Government of India have in 1949 imported "*Chinese Carps*" from China. They are three varieties such as *mud carp*, *grass carp* and *silver carp*. They grow very fast, faster than our indigenous *Catla* in Cauvery river. In course, of time these *Chinese carp* may inhabit all our rivers and render our fisheries far more richer than at present.

SUBSCRIPTION TO GENERAL PROVIDENT FUND.

Under the existing rules relating to General Provident Fund, subscription to the Fund is compulsory in the case of Government servants in receipt of emoluments of Rs. 100 per mensem and above and optional in the case of those in receipt of emoluments of less than Rs. 100 per mensem. The State has to mobilize all its resources in the present National emergency. The Government have, therefore, decided to make subscription to the General Provident Fund in respect of Government servants in receipt of emoluments of less than Rs. 100 per mensem also compulsory. They have also decided to enhance the rate of subscription in the case of those drawing more than Rs. 100. This subscription which will be compulsory will commence by deduction from the pay for the month of January 1963 drawn on or after 1st February 1963. Employees drawing less than Rs. 100 per mensem will contribute to the Fund at the rate of not less than 3 per cent of their emoluments. Such of the employees of this class as are already contributing of their own will to the General Provident Fund will also increase their subscription to the Fund from the existing rate of not less than 6 per cent to not less than 9 per cent of their emoluments. Employees in receipt of emoluments of Rs. 100 and above who are now contributing to the G.P.F. will increase their contribution to the G.P.F. by not less than 5 per cent of their emoluments. Employees of this pay group who are now contributing to the G.P.F. at a rate higher than 6 per cent on 1st December 1962 will be required to contribute the same amount and in addition not less than 5 per cent of their emoluments. The Government's intention is that employees should not offset the 5 per cent increase in Provident Fund now prescribed by reducing their subscription to the G.P.F. as on 1st January 1963.

The present enhanced contribution to the G.P.F. wil not be taken into account in assessing the limits of eligibility for advances from G.P.F. Deduction at the enhanced rates prescribed in this order will remain in force till the expiry of twelve months from the month in which the National emergency ceases.

Government of India have again imported a fish called "*common carp*". This is a fish that breeds in any piece of lentic water in the State. This is a boon that fish farmers can never forget. Madras has so far no such fish that will breed in any confiedn

piece of tank or pond. This fish therefore satisfies that long-felt need. Thanks to the efforts of Government of India.

Wonder Fish

Madras is the first in India to import the wonder fish called *Tilapia* in 1954. *Tilapia* belongs to the family of fish called the perches. Originally *Tilapia* was from Africa. The Indonesians took that into their country some years ago and Madras Government got it from them and introduced in our State in 1953.

This is really a "wonder" among fishes in as much as a pair of *Tilapia* can fill up literally a tank or pond in six months. Such terrific fecundity it possesses and breeds at enormous speed that a temple tank in Madurai for an onlooker is thick with millions of fish "heads" than water. Another temple tank in Tiruparankundram in the South is a thrill to bathers in it as crores of these fish jump and tickle them and swim away. Lorry loads of *Tilapia* arrive at Madurai municipal "Attu Mandai" market during fishing season. *Tilapia* is being carried by the department, from district to district, from taluk to taluk, from firka to firka, village to village and from tank to pond and pond to well and well to puddles. In the course of a year or two, it will be teeming and swarming in all our waters. The author himself carried these fish and stocked them in innumerable towns, villages and in out of way places from 1954 till date.

Serves dual purpose

To increase the tempo of stocking this fish in 850,000 acres of water in the State the municipalities, panchayats, estate owners, landlords, temple authorities, ryots, schools, colleges and others should obtain just half a dozen of these fish from the nearest fisheries office and stock their own tank or pond, or "canmoi" or "eri" or well or even cement cisterns.

These fish, besides offering good food for the public, play yet another vital role in promoting our health. This fish fingerlings are small-sized and appear in millions, and virtually sieve the water in a tank or pond or puddle for any type of food. Hence mosquito larvae which at present abound in our dirty, derelict and uncared for fallow tanks and ponds and pools are being annihilated by *Tilapia*. When mosquito larvae in water decrease in number the adults flying in air will correspondingly decrease in population and ultimately in course of years disappear altogether.

Gambusia is yet another foreign fish very much Indianised to-day. It is a tiny, hardy prolific and top feeder destroying mosquitos at terrific rates. This was imported in 1928 from abroad. Also the fairy-like Chinese Gold Fish, the sportive "Siamese fighter", the glamorous American "Sword Tail", the shining "Tetras" the ornamental "Guppy", fancy molley, etc., are all fishes of variegated colouration imported into India from foreign countries. There is still scope to import into Madras *more kinds of fish* from our wide globe.

So "Immigration" of fish into Madras increases food, decreases water-borne diseases and builds up a happier, healthier and prosperous State.

Second 50-MW Unit Commissioned at Neyveli

The second 50-MW Unit of the Neyveli Thermal Power Station was commissioned here on January 23, 1963. The entire power generated by this unit, less its auxiliary consumption, is being made available to the Madras grid at an average rate of about one million units per day. This will go a long-way in supplying the much needed power to the factories engaged in producing Defence requirements during the National emergency.

The successful commissining of this unit was rendered possible by the hard work put in by the Indian personnel and Soviet Specialists on a three shift basis. This unit has actually been put into operation ahead of schedule.

The performance of the first unit has proved beyond doubt that lignite can be used as a boiler fuel successfully. The second unit is also using lignite as fuel.

For Spectacular Heronry

visit VEDANTHANGAL

water birds sanctuary

(Chingleput district—Madras State)

Best time to visit

Nesting and breeding season during November and March—Early morning or late in the afternoon—Ideal Holiday resort and picnic spot, 52 miles from Madras mostly along the Grand Southern Trunk Road—Approachable by bus from Madras and Chingleput right upto the Lake—No permit necessary to visit the sanctuary

For further information write to:

STATE WILD LIFE OFFICER,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS,
136, PETERS ROAD,
ROYAPETTAH : : MADRAS-14

Premium Prize Bonds

The sale of the Premium Prize Bonds was inaugurated at the Mount Road Post Office, Madras, on January 1, morning by Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Finance Minister of Madras. He called upon everyone to invest in these Bonds which were more attractive than the previous ones.

Sri G. Boovaraghan, Minister for Information and Publicity, who presided suggested that these Bonds be purchased as gifts to be given away on occasions such as marriages.

The Bonds will be issued in the form of bearer Bonds in two denominations of Rs. 5 and Rs. 100.

Every Bond-holder has been assured a return of 2 per cent per annum to be paid in the form of premium on maturity. Thus, a Rs. 5 Bond will fetch Rs. 5·50 and Rs. 100 Bond Rs. 110 on maturity after five years.

The Bonds are proposed to be sold only during the calendar year 1963 and there will be two draws for prizes only to be held in the year 1964.

Both the prize money and the premium would be free of income-tax.

These Bonds are available, with effect from the 1st January 1963, for sale at:

(i) Offices of the Reserve Bank of India;

(ii) Branches of the State Bank of India and its subsidiary banks conducting Government treasury business;

(iii) Treasuries and Sub-treasuries at places not covered by (i) and (ii); and

(iv) All Head Post Offices and Departmental Sub-Post Offices.*

Prize Draws

In addition to the premium of 10 per cent mentioned above the holders will be eligible to participate in two draws for prizes to be held in 1964.

The total amount of prize money for each of the two draws will be determined at the rate of Rs. 5 lakhs for every crore of rupees of Bonds sold, the amount being distributed amongst the holders of sold Bonds as follows:—

For every one lakh Bonds sold of Rs. 100 denomination of the value of Rs. 1 crore.—

1	Prize of Rs. 50,000	..	Rs. 50,000
2	Prizes of Rs. 25,000 each	..	Rs. 50,000
5	Prizes of Rs. 10,000 each	..	Rs. 50,000
10	Prizes of Rs. 5,000 each	..	Rs. 50,000
75	Prizes of Rs. 2,000 each	..	Rs. 1,50,000
150	Prizes of Rs. 1,000 each	..	Rs. 1,50,000
243	Total	..	Rs. 5,00,000

For every 20 lakhs Bonds sold of Rs. 5 denomination, of the value of Rs. 1 crore—

1	Prize of Rs. 15,000	..	Rs. 15,000
2	Prizes of Rs. 10,000 each	..	Rs. 20,000
10	Prizes of Rs. 5,000 each	..	Rs. 50,000
25	Prizes of Rs. 2,000 each	..	Rs. 50,000
200	Prizes of Rs. 1,000 each	..	Rs. 2,00,000
330	Prizes of Rs. 500 each	..	Rs. 1,65,000
568	Total	..	Rs. 5,00,000

In respect of sale proceeds of a fraction of Rs. 1 crore, the prize money will be increased proportionately and distributed in such manner as may be specified. Thus, the total number of prizes and amount available for distribution are not limited but will increase with every increase in the sale of the Bonds.

Inauguration of the Sale of Premium Bonds by Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Finance, at the Office of the Post-Master-General, Madras, on January 1, 1963. The Minister is seen purchasing the Bond from the Post-master-General.

The Annual Convocation of the Central College of Carnatic Music was held at the College buildings in Adyar, on December 11, 1962. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Finance distributed the Sangeetha Vidwan title certificates.

The numbers of prize winning Bonds will be published in the *Gazette of India* and the press, as soon as possible, after the draw.

The holder of a prize winning Bond may present hi claim TOGETHER WITH THE BOND ANY TIME after the date of the draw at any Office at which the Bonds were sold except Departmental Sub-Post Offices.

The prize money will be paid, and the Bond returned to the holder at the office at which it was presented, after the claim has been admitted by the Reserve Bank of India.

As there is a single series for the entire country and as the total prize money is to be determined on the basis of the total bonds sold, no prize will accrue to the unsold Bonds. If an unsold Bond draws a prize, that prize will be awarded to the Bond bearing the next lower number among the sold Bonds of that denomination, which has not, at that time, drawn any prize or been awarded any prize. No Bond will be eligible for more than one prize in each draw.

SPECIAL FEATURES

1. 10 per cent premium on every bond irrespective of the fact whether it has won a prize or not.

2. Larger prizes : First prizes of Rs. 50,000 each in Rs. 100 denomination and Rs. 15,000 each in Rs. 5 denomination.

3. Unsold Bonds eliminated. All prizes will be awarded and distributed amongst the holders of sold Bonds.

4. Bonds issued in the form of Bearer Bonds.

5. Both Prize money and the premium free of income-tax.

Extension of E.S.I. Scheme—Nearly 3,000 Workers Around City to Benefit.

The Employees' State Insurance Scheme has been extended te Avadi, Pattabiram and Padi in Madras from the midnight of January 26, 1963. As a result, 2,950 more factory workers will get benefit under the scheme.

Medical care in these areas will be provided by the State Government under service system, and for this purpose one whole-time dispensary has been set up at Avadi. For payment of cash benefits one pay office is also being set up at Avadi.

The employers of the factories covered under the scheme in these areas will be required to pay employer's special contribution at the rate of 2½ per cent of the total wage bill.

1961 CENSUS FIGURES OF MADRAS STATE

The population of Madras State of thirteen districts on 1st March 1961 was 33,686,953 (34 millions in round figures) that of males 16,910,978 and of females 16,775,975. The decade 1951–61 has thown an increase of 11·85 per cent or 1·18 per cent per annum, the 1951 Census count, adjusted for the present boundaries of the State, having stood at 30,119,047. Nilgiris district shows the highest growth rate of 31·30 per cent between 1951 and 1961 while Tiruchirappalli shows the lowest of 8·36. The sex ratio for the State is 992 females for every 1,000 males, the highest sex ratio being observed in Ramanathapuram (1,060) and the lowest in Madras Corporation (901). The crude density of persons per square mile for the State as a whole is 669, the district of highest density being Madras Corporation (35,289), and of lowest density Nilgiris (416).

Owing to difficulties of computation for readjusted areas it is difficult to assess the 1951 literacy rate for present Madras State. A rough estimate has, however, been made according to which the 1951 Census literates were 208 for total population, 317 for males and 100 for females. In 1961 there are 314 literates for every 1,000 of population, 445 male literates for every 1,000 males and 182 female literates for every 1,000 females. The highest literacy rates are found in Madras Corporation where they are 595, 696 and 482 respectively. The lowest literacy rates are in Salem with 199, 296 and 100.

INDIA

Area in square miles ..	1,178,995
Population persons ..	439,235,082
Males	226,293,620
Females	212,941,462

MADRAS STATE

Area in square miles ..		50,331
Population per square mile		669
Number of villages inhabited	14,127	14,742
uninhabited ..	615	
Number of Towns		338
Population persons ..		33,686,953 (In 1951—30,119,047).
Males		16,910,978
Females		16,775,975
Females per 1,000 males ..		992

Madras State

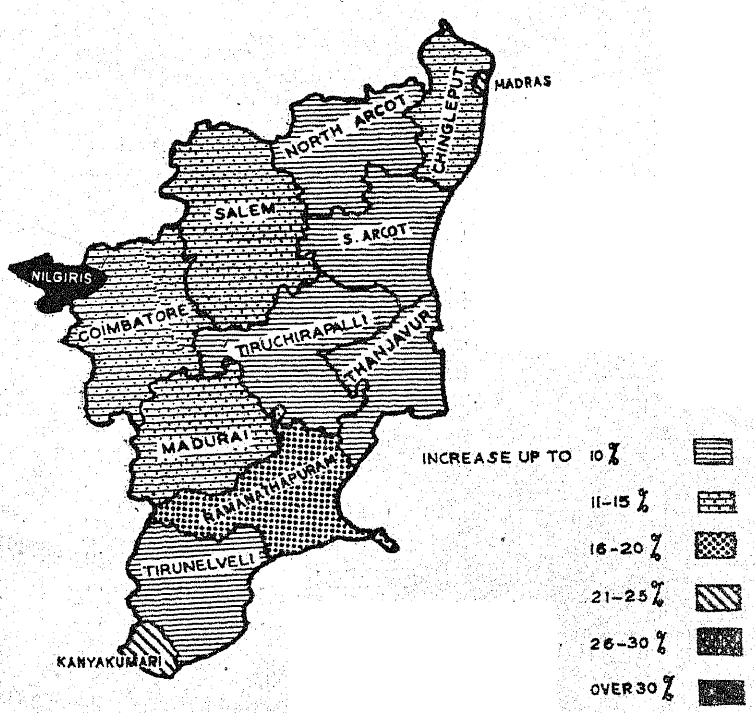
Literate and educated persons—	
Males	7,532,323
Females	3,048,293

Madras City—

Literate and educated persons—	
Males	1,624,958
Females	808,246
Total Workers—	
Males	10,103,326
Females	5,248,295

MADRAS

PER CENT INCREASE OF POPULATION IN EACH DISTRICT 1951-61



AREA AND POPULATION IN MADRAS STATE.

Serial number and districts	*Area in square miles.*	*Total population*	*Male.*	*Female.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 Madras Corporation ..	49	1,729,141	909,701	819,440
2 Chingleput	3,031	2,196,412	1,120,591	1,075,821
3 North Arcot	4,942	3,146,326	1,581,826	1,564,500
4 South Arcot	4,204	3,047,973	1,535,928	1,512,045
5 Salem	7,028	3,804,108	1,923,885	1,880,223
6 Coimbatore	6,018	3,557,471	1,809,591	1,747,880
7 Nilgiris	984	409,308	213,833	195,475
8 Madurai	4,910	3,211,227	1,607,229	1,603,998
9 Tiruchirappalli	5,514	3,190,078	1,588,429	1,601,649
10 Thanjavur	3,740	3,245,927	1,610,241	1,635,686
11 Ramanathapuram ..	4,849	2,421,788	1,175,769	1,246,019
12 Tirunelveli	4,419	2,730,279	1,330,220	1,400,059
13 Kanyakumari	643	996,915	503,735	493,180

AREA AND POPULATION IN THE STATES.

States.	*Area in square miles.*	*Population.*	*Percentage increase* 1951–61.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	106,286	35,983,447	15·65
Assam	47,091	11,872,772	34.45
Bihar	67,196	46,455,610	19·18
Gujarat	72,245	20,633,350	26·88
Jammu and Kashmir	N.A.	3,560,976	9·44
Kerala	15,002	16,903,715	24·76
Madhya Pradesh	171,217	32,372,408	24·17
Madras	50,331	33,686,953	11·85
(Pondicherry)	185	369,079	16·34
Maharashtra	118,717	39,553,718	23·60
Mysore	74,210	23,586,772	21·57
Orissa	60,164	17,548,846	19·82
Punjab	47,205	20,306,812	25·86
Rajasthan	132,152	20,155,602	26·20
Uttar Pradesh	113,654	73,746,401	16·66
West Bengal	33,829	34,926,279	32·79

Encyclopaedia in Tamil

Monumental work completed

The Tamil Academy with the Governmental monetary assistance has produced nine volumes of Encyclopaedia in Tamil. Tamil is the first Indian language to have an Encyclopaedia of this kind.

With the release of the final volume of the Tamil Encyclopaedia on January 4, by the President Dr. Radhakrishnan, the first ever attempt at compiling an encyclopaedia in the modern sense of the term in an Indian language have come to fruition.

The encyclopaedia of to-day had been described as " a marvel of human ingenuity, industry and skill, bringing together the knowledge of the past, information on thousands of particulars of vital interest, technical, scientific, literary and other articles contributed by specialists with thousands of pictures, charts, diagrams and maps within the covers of a single organised set of usually finely made volumes ".

MORE D.A. FOR MADRAS GOVERNMENT STAFF.

From January 1963, dearness allowance rates for State Government servants will be put on a par with those of Central Government staff.

The benefit would be made available to teachers and employees of local bodies also.

The revised rates, according to the latest decision, are :—

For those drawing Rs. 150 to Rs. 300, the Dearness Allowance would be raised by Rs. 10, that is, in place of the present Rs. 20, they will draw each Rs. 30 as D.A.

Those drawing a salary of from Rs. 320 to Rs. 400 will get a D.A. of Rs. 10. The marginal cases, namely of those whose pay is from Rs. 300 to 320 and Rs. 400 to Rs. 410 will be fixed by the Madras Government later. Those whose pay is more than Rs. 410 will not get any D.A. The D.A. for those getting a salary below Rs. 150 was increased from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 from July last year.

The revised rates would cost the State Government an additional Rs. 40 lakhs for a full year.

In this sense, the Tamil Encyclopaedia could be said to be a pioneering effort in the country. This work had been prepared as a dictionary that could be consulted in all matters concerned with the arts and the sciences.

The Tamil Encyclopaedia, brought out and published by the Tamil Academy (Tamil Valarchi Kazhagam), on the model of western encyclopaedias, consists of nine volumes (including the volume to be released), each of 750 pages. The topics, arranged in alphabetical order, cover all subjects under the sun, from agriculture to zoology, the treatment being stated to be clear, comprehensive authoritative, accurate, and provided with adequate bibliography. For all important countries, articles on their geography, history, constitution and fine arts have been included. Gazetteer information on all important cities and towns, mountains and rivers are also given. There are articles on all the important world languages and their growth and development. Biographical sketches of famous people of the world—scientists, philosophers, statesmen, etc., also find a place. Every volume contains hundreds of illustrations and maps of countries and half a dozen colour plates and many half-tone reproductions on art paper. As many as 1,200 specialists and scholars from all over the world have contributed articles on more than 15,000 topics treated under separate headings and sub-headings. There is an index card in English and another in Tamil both being subject-wise, while the general index card is in the alphabetical order.

Fourteen year endeavour

The Tamil Academy, which was formed in 1947 as a literary and cultural organisation working for the development of Tamil language and literature, undertook in 1948 the task of bringing out the Tamil Encyclopaedia. This colossal work received Governmental monetary assistance and the 14-year endeavour has come to a successful conclusion. This is the result of the labours of a number of people.

The general arrangement and organisation of material for the encyclopaedia were six years in preparation and the first volume was released in 1954 and thereafter almost every year one volume has been coming out.

NATIONAL DEFENCE AID

District Level Committees

District-level Committees for National Defence Aid have been constituted by the Government of Madras with the Collector of the District as the Chairman of the Committee.

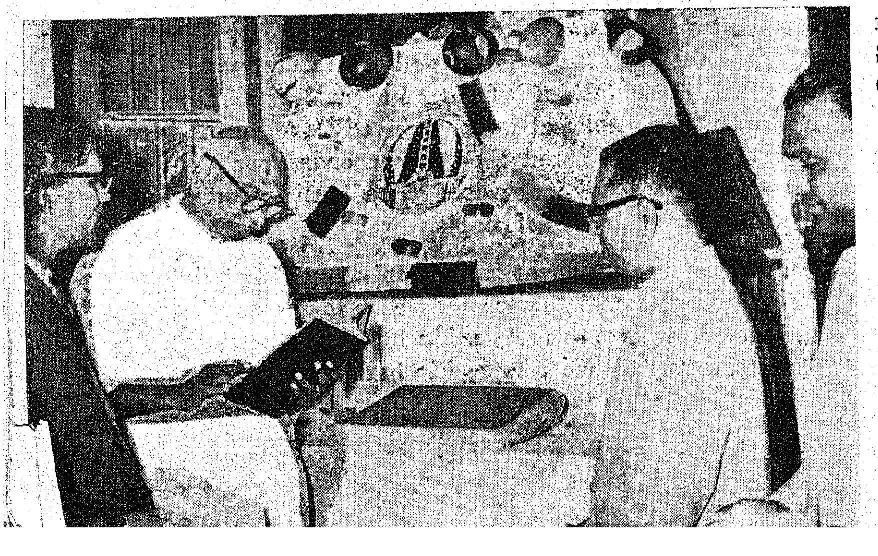
All Members of the Legislative Assembly, Legislative Council and Members of Parliament; all Chairmen of Municipal Councils and members of the State Defence Aid Committee will be ex-officio members of the District Committees in the districts to which they belong. Secretaries of the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards will also be members of the Committee in each district.

The other members of the committees are :—

North Arcot.

Smt. Janaki Srinivasan; Smt. Santha Rajagopalan; Smt. Pankajam Venkatachari; Dr. (Mrs.) Reddy, Tiruppattur; Smt. Thai Henry, Arni; Smt. Gunavathi Ramachandran, Ranipet; Miss. Jacob; Dr. Dorothy Jefferson; Smt. Sangameswari Pattabhiraman. Sri K. Sundararajagopalan, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Anakkavoor; Sri Krishnaswami Gounder, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Chetpet; Sri G. C. Sankaran, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Wandiwash; Sri M. Krishna Gounder, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Thellar; Sri B. Srinivasa Reddiar, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Thurinjapuram; Sri Sivanesan, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Arcot; Sri Ethirajulu, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Thimiri; Sri R. C. Samanna Gounder Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Natrampalli; Sri T. D. Venkatarangam, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Tirupattur; Sri V. R. Lakshmanan, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Vellore; Sri B. Bhakthavatsalu Naidu; Sri P. S. Rajagopal Naidu Dr. Nathamuni Naidu; Captain Govindaraj; Sri Sadayappa Mudaliar; Sri M. P. Sarathi; Sri V. K. Dhakshinamoorthy; Sri M. Dharmarajan; Sri V. K. Kuppuswamy; Sri J. P. Ganesa Mudaliar. Sri V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliar; Dr. Chandy: Dr. Rev. Gopal; Sri V. J. Abdul Kareem, Sri Khader Sheriff; Sri Karia Gounder; Sri M. Ramachandra Reddiar; Sri Venkatachala Mudaliar, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Chengam; Sri Rajamannar; Sri A. J. Arunachalam; Sri D. Annamalai.

The South Arcot District Gazetter was released by Sri K. Kamaraj, Chief Minister at the Madras Record Office on December 23, 1962.



South Arcot

Smt. Krishnaraj; Smt. Irene Somasundaram. Smt. Kamala Paramaguru; Smt. Saraswathi Lakshmi Narayana Reddiar; Premila Ganapathy. Sri V. Varadaraja Nainar, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Gingee; Sri M. Venugopala Gounder, Chairman Panchayat Union Council, Merkanam; Sri B. Dorairajan, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Koliyanur; Sri K. M. Ranganathan, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Kandamangalam; Sri T. Thiagarajan Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Ulundurpet; Sri D. Sitharama Reddiar, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Thiruvennainallur; Sri V. M. Sundararamanuja Reddiar, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Cuddalore; Sri R. Thirunavukkarasu, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Mel Bhuvanagiri; Sri M. Selvaganapathi, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Kattumannarkoil; Sri D. Kuppuswami Padayachi, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council. Kammapuram; Sri V. T. Elayapillai, Chairman,

Panchayat Union Council, Chinnasalem; Sri A. Poomalai Padayachi, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Sankarapuram; Sri S. Parthasarathy Naidu; Dr. Krishnamurthi. Rev. Father Nellikannan ; Sri V. Sambasivam ; Sri C. Vaghesan Pillai ; Sri Mathews ; [Sri L. Sundararaj ; Sri M. Kandasami Padayachi ; Sri V. P. Sarangapani Gounder ; Sri S. L. Krishnamurthi ; Dr. D. A. Sripalam ; Sri Ponnappa Naidu ; Sri A. Zainullabdin, Meenamoor ; Sri Jangal Reddiar ; Sri N. Perumal Nadar ; Sri Vedamanickam ; Sri Ramadoss Naidu ; Sri S. K. Annamalai Udayar; Sri M. Lakshminarayana Reddiar; Sri P. D. Muthukumaraswami Naidu; Sri Swamikannu Padayachi.

Chingleput

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Coimbatore

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Kanyakumari

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Smt. Radha Thiagarajan ; Smt. Ambujam Krishna ; Lady Rajan ; Smt. Lily Prabhakar ; Smt. Saraswathi Chendamarai ; Smt. Rita Devasahayam ; Dr. P. Vadamalayan ; Sri P. T. Rajan ; Sri Karumuttu Theagaraja

Chettiar ; Sri T. S. Krishna ; Sri W. P. A. R. Chandrasekaran ; Sri P. S. K. Lakshmipathy Raju ; Sri N. Soundararajan ; Sri N. R. Thiagarajan ; Sri Md. Ismail ; Sri J. Perianayagam Ponnuswami ; Sri Sethurama Thevar, Panchayat Union Chairman, Kalligudi ; Sri V. Balaguruva Reddiar, Panchayat Union Chairman, Vadipatti ; Sri R. Lakshmanaswami, Panchayat Union Chairman, Palani ; Sri Varadarajulu Naidu, Panchayat Union Chairman, Athur ; Sri Thiruvenkatasami, Panchayat Union Chairman, Andipatti ; Sri N. P. M. Meeran, Panchayat Union Chairman, Natham ; Sri A. M. Ramaswami, Panchayat Union Chairman, Madurai West ; Sri K. M. G. S. Pakkirisami Pillai, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Kodaikanal ; Sri N. S. Ramachandran ; Sri S. R. Varadarajulu Naidu ; Sri V .Narayanaswami ; Sri D. Bommiah; Sri. T. G. Krishnamurthi ; Sri Alagasundaram Chettiar ; Sri Chidambara Bharathi ; Sri Bahulyan.

The Nilgiris

Smt. Master, Ootacamund ; Smt. Padmini Raghavan ; Smt. Dastoor ; Smt. G. M. White ; Sri B. K. Bella Gowder, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Ootacamund ; Sri B. M. Jogiah, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Coonoor ; Sri M. K. Nanja Gowder, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Kotagiri ; Sri K. Gopalakrishnan Nair, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Gudalur ; Sri Thorpe, Gudalur ; Sri T. N. Padmanabhan Thirumalpad, Gudalur ; Sri Rangiah Chettiar, Ootacamund ; Sri N. Boriah, Ootacamund ; Sri S. Thiruvenkitam, Ootacamund ; Sri B. K. Linga Gowder ; Sri K. Boja Gowder, Manjoor ; Sri T. K. Subramaniam ; Sri K. Md. Kassim ; Sri M. G. Mathew; Sri T. B. Linga Maistry, Ootacamund ; Sri T. K. Arumugham ; Sri H. B. Ari Gowder, Coonoor ; Sri E. Raman Nair, Coonoor ; Sri P. Subbu Chettiar ; Sri C. Balchand ; Sri P. S. Subramaniam, Coonoor; Sri O. P. Gupta ; Sri C. P. Rajan ; Sri Ramasami Adigal ; Sri P. K. Chikkamma Chettiar ; Kotagiri ; Dr. S. Narasimhan ; Sri Selai Gowder, Kotagiri.

Ramanathapuram

Smt. C. Nagammal, Virudhunagar; Smt. K. C. A. D. Shenbagammal, Sivakasi ; Smt. Kamala Sivasubramanian, Devakkottai; Smt. Valliachi of Devakkottai ; Smt. Ammani Amma ; Smt. Umayala ; Smt. Kausalya Ambasankar; Smt. Seetha Lakshminarayanan; Sri A. T. M. Ramanatha Thevar, Chairman, Panchayat, Union Council, Tiruvadanai; Sri V. S. Sivalingam Chettiar, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Tiruppattur ; Sri M. Kalailingam, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Kaliarkoil ; Sri K. Kannayiram Pillai, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Bogalur ; Sri Kadar Batcha alias Vellaichami, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Kamuthi; Sri N.Badruddin, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Mandapam ; Sri Dorairaj Naicker, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Sattur ; Sri N. Krishnaswami Naicker, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Srivilliputtur ; Sri R. N. Paulchami Thevar, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Narikudi, Sri M. S. Ramachandran, Rajapalayam ; Sri V. V. Ramaswami ; President, R.D.M.S. Society ; President, Ramanathapuram District Jaggery Association ; President, State Jaggery Association, Virudhunagar ; Sri P. Ayya Nadar ; Sri S. P. K. Balakrishnan ; Sri A. K. D. Rengaswami Raju, Rajapalayam ; Sri S. Ramaswami Naicker, Aruppukottai ; Sri S. J. Rajarathnam, Madurai ; Sri C. V. C. T. Venkatachalam Chettiar, Kanadukathan ; Sri O. A. Pr. M. Ar. Arunachalam Chettiar, Pallattur ; Sri O. M. S. Pl. M. Meyappa Chettiar, Devakkottai ; Sri K. S. Muthusami, Virudhunagar ; Sri N. V. Chockalingam Ambalam, Tiruppattur ; Sri S. V. Veerappa Naicker ; Sri D. Srinivasa Iyer, Paramakudi ; Sri Subbiah Ambalam, Karaikudi.

Salem

Smt. Seethalakshmi Ramaswami, Salem; Smt. Hemalatha Subramaniam; Smt. D. Balakrishna Pillai, Salem ; Smt. Ganga Ramanathan ; Smt. Bhagirathi Natarajan ; Smt. Sivakami Aditya Nadar ; Sri A. N. Nallappa Reddiar, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Hozur ; Sri A. Kandasami Nainar, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Kaveripatnam, Sri T. Theerthagiri Gounder, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Harur ; Sri V. R. Jagadeesa Mudaliar, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Dharmapuri ; Sri T. R. Sengoda Gounder. Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Kolathur ; Sri V. S. Periasami, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Valappadi ; Sri A. Velusami, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Paramathi ; Sri K. Prasannan, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Gangavalli ; Sri S. S. Gowri Sankar, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Mallasamudram ; Sri R. Govinda Gounder, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Edappadi; Sri J. R. Mehta; Sri M. S. P. Rajes, Yercaud ; Sri R. V. Ramani ; Metturdam ; Sri R. Rathnaswami Pillai ; Sri A. Subramaniam, Salem ; Sri M. S. Ramanathan ; Dr. S. Krishnamoorthi Rao, Salem ; Sri A. Mariappan ; Sri P. Kasthuri Pillai ; Sri M. V. Gopal Chettiar ; Sri T. A. M. Subramania Chettiar, Dharmapuri ; Captain A. J. Arunagiri, M.B.B.S. ; Sri Nagaraja Manigar, Kaveripakkam.

Thanjavur

Smt. Jayalakshmi Vedanarayanan ; Smt. Chellammal ; Mother Raphael ; Smt. Susila Krishnan ; Sri S. Rajagopal, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Muthupet ; Sri N. Sundaresa Thevar, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Pattukkottai ; Sri R. Ekambaram Servai, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Avadayarkoil ; Sri K. Ranganathan, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Sirkali ; Sri V. S. Theagaraja Mudaliar, Vadapathimangalam ; Sri G. Karuppiah Mooppanar, Sundaraperumal Koil ; Sri K. M. Desigar, Vallivalam ; Sri A.Y.S. Parisutha Nadar, Thanjavur ; Sri R. S. Malayappan,

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The Finance Minister and Agriculture Minister addressed the Rice Mill Owners of the State on 2nd January 1963 in the Committee Room of the Secretariat.

Tiruchirappalli :

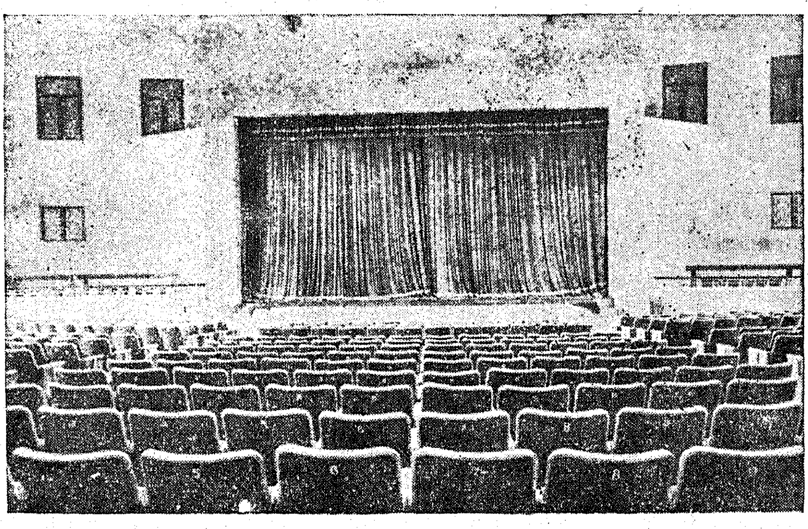
Smt. Rani K. Ponnalaga Ammani ; Smt. Kamala R. Chari ; Smt. Ahmed ; Kumararani of Pudukottai ; Smt. S. Fathima Sheriff ; Smt. Padmavathi Palaniappan ; Sri P. Rangaswami Konar, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Manikandam ; Sri R. Viswanathan, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Thottiam ; Sri S. Varadarajan, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Ariyalur ; Sri K. Thangavelu, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Vappanathattai ; Sri R. M. Kandaswami Pillai, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Menachanallur ; Sri A. Nachiappan, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Thirumayam ; Sri T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai, Tiruchirappalli ; Dr. E. P. Mathuram, Tiruchirappalli ; Sri R. Krishnaswamy Reddiar, Tiruchirappalli ; Sri N. Ramaswamy Ayyar , Tiruchirappalli ; Sri S. Ravindran, Manager, Tiruchirappalli ; Sri M. Palaniandi, Tiruchirappalli ; Sri M. K. Abdul Salam, Tiruchirappalli ; Major V. V. Subramaniam, Tiruchirappalli ; Sri K. R. Viswanathan, Kodukkur ; Sri M. Ayyakkannu, Ladapuram ; Sri S. Annamalai Udayar, Thaluthalai ; Sri T. D. Veerappan, Tiruchirappalli Town ; Sri V. S. Mahalingam, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Kulitalai ; Sri V. D. L. Subbiah Chettiar, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Ponnamaravathy ; Sri P. R. Narayanaswamy Ayyar, Tiruchirappalli ; Sri S. T. Sambasivam Pillai ; Sri L. G. Varadaraj, Karur ; Sri T. R. Sriramulu Chettiar, Tiruchirappalli ; Sri S. Subramanian, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Musiri ; Sri K. N. Thangavelu, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Lalgudi ; Sri M. Bommiyaraj, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Thanthoni ; Sri K. Rajagopal Pillai, Tiruchirappalli-8 ; Dr. V. K. Ranganathan, M.B.B.S., Tiruchirappalli-2 ; Dr. V. Subramaniam, Srirangam ; Sri G. K. Sundararaja, Tiruchirappalli-8 ; Sri N. R. M. Kulandaivel Konar, Kar Sri Nataraja Iyer, Karur ; Sri Z. Anthonymuthu Mu liar, Karur .

Tirunelveli :

Smt. Padmavathi Ganesan, Tuticorin ; Smt. Dav Michael, Palayamcottai ; Smt. Kittamani ; Smt. Neloi Gazhi ; Smt. Meenakshi Krishnaswamy ; Sri A. M. Vedanayagam, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Alwarthirunagari ; Sri C. Shanmuga Thevar, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Srivaikuntam ; Sri V. K. R. Subramania Adhithan, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Tiruchendur ; Sri K. Subba Reddiar, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Vilathikulam ; Sri K. M. Viswanathan, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Kadayam; S. Rajagopal Reddiar, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Palayamcottai ; Sri R. Sudalayandi Thevar, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Tenkasi ; Sri V. Subbiah Pandian, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Manur ; Sri S. T. Thavasikani, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Kalakad ; Sri S. Shanmugasami Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Sankarankoil Sri K. S. Raman, Thalayathu ; Sri S. K. Jain, Authoor ; Sri M. D. K. Ramalingam, Vannarpet ; Sri M. Somasundaram Pillai, Tirunelveli ; Dr. R. Subramanian, Secretary, Medical Association, Tirunelveli ; Dr. G. N. Kanthiah, Tirunelveli ; Sri A. Viswanatha Iyer, Tirunelveli ; Sri A. Kalyanasundaram Pillai, Tirunelveli ; Sri S. Rajamarthandan, Tirunelveli-2 ; Sri Govindan, Kovilpatti ; Sri E. Ramaswami, Nanguneri.

We Can't All Hold Rifles– At Least Let's Hold Together.

A THEATRE THAT CHILDREN LOVE



The Children's Theatre in the Government Estate, Mount Road, is a place that children love. Every week-end, films that educate children are exhibited here mixed with comic cartoons that delight them.

It is a joy to watch their innocent faces aglow with pleasure after enjoying the shows at this luxury theatre.

Hundreds of children attend the shows at this theatre and have a happy time. Why not send your children too?